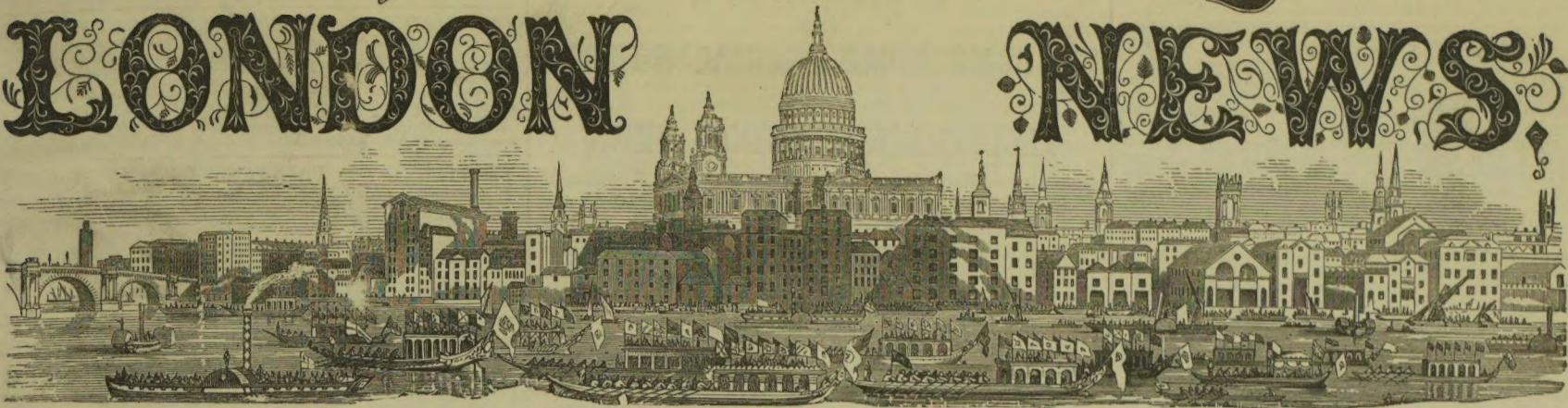


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

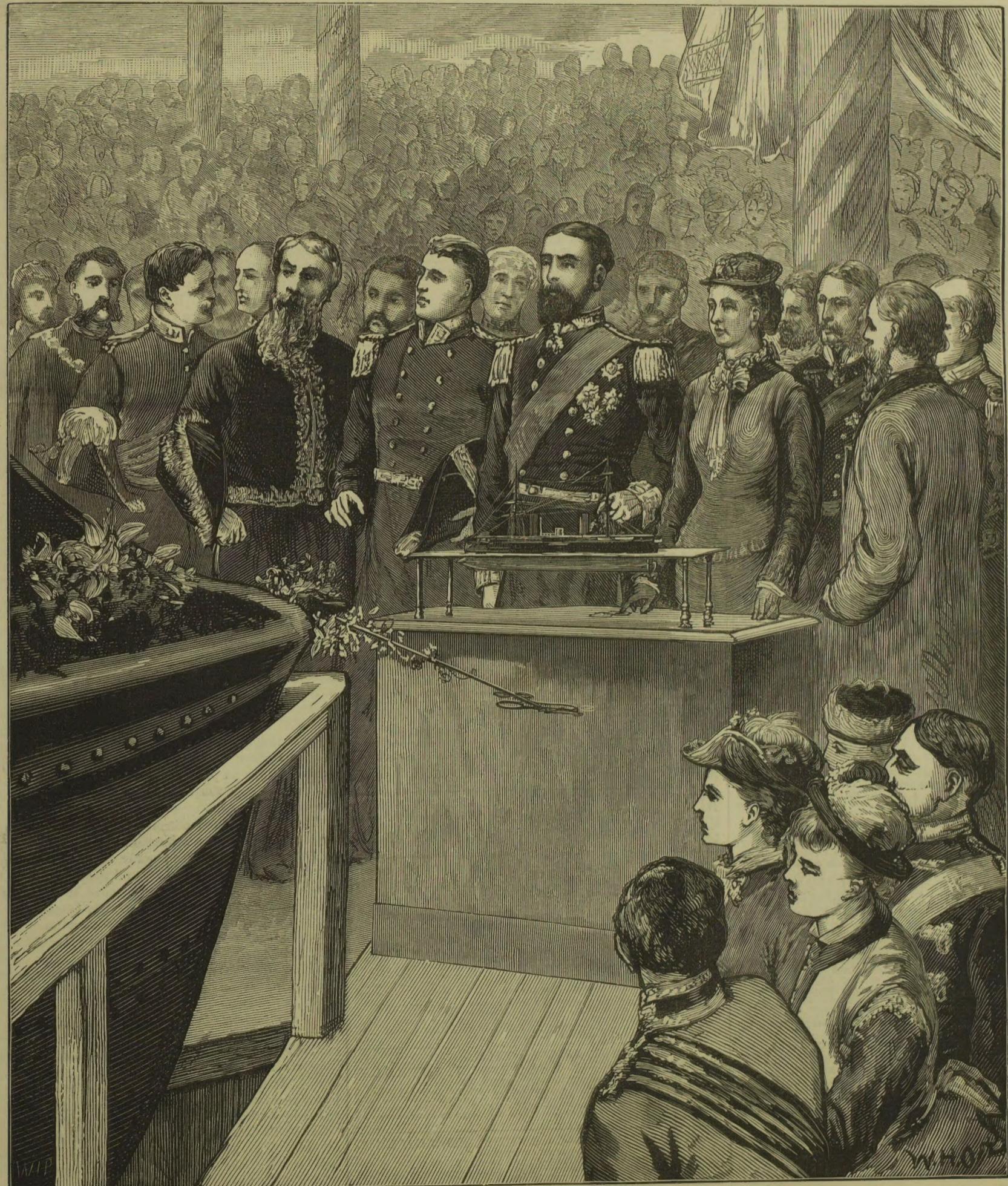


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1919.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS BY POST, 6d.



LAUNCH OF THE INFLEXIBLE AT PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD: PRINCESS LOUISE STARTING THE SHIP BY ELECTRICITY.

BIRTHS.

On Feb. 18, at Coquimbo, Chile, the wife of Joseph Grierson, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Walton, near Eastry, Kent, the wife of Walter V. Lister of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 7, Chapel-street, Park-lane, Lady Auckland, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Saviour's, Southwark, John Cuthbert, second son of the Rev. S. J. Heathcote, Vicar of Williton, Somersetshire, to Eva, only daughter of the late Earl of Bredalbane and Holland.

On the 27th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. William Ellis, Rector of Bothal, Northumberland, brother of the bridegroom, Lord Howard de Walden, to Blanche, eldest daughter of the late William Holden, Esq., of Palace House, Lancashire.

On March 25, at St. Francis Church, Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, by the Rev. A. R. M. Wilshere, uncle of the bride, Lieutenant the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Nassau, to Ellen A., only daughter of the Rev. H. M. Mydleton Wilshere, Rector of Simon's Town.

On the 27th ult., at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, John William Buckle, of the city of Peterborough, to Fanny Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Danms Roberts, of Silsoe.

On the 20th ult., at Loudwater, Wycombe, Bucks, by the Rev. W. P. Woolcombe, Vicar, and the Rev. T. Bromley, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leamington, Esther, daughter of the late Robert Wheeler, Esq., of High Wycombe, to Henry Smeaton Stevens, Curate of St. Mary's, Leamington, nephew and adopted son of the late Richard Stevens, F.R.C.S.L., L.R.C.P. Edin., and sometime in the H.E.I.C.S., of Cavendish House, Markeby St. Beds.

On the 25th ult., at Kenagh church, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Ardagh, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Arne, A.M., Charles Webb, Esq., of Creevaghmore, in the county of Longford, youngest son of the late Thomas Montgomery Webb, Esq., of Wardentown, in the county of Westmeath, to Louisa Maria, second daughter of Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P., Park-place, Tashenny, and High Sheriff of the county of Longford.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Carlsruhe, Baden, her Excellency Baroness Frances von Bunsen, widow of the late Baron von Bunsen, many years Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, aged 85.

On the 25th ult., at 33, Warwick-square, the Hon. Mrs. W. C. Carpenter.

On the 25th ult., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Clandette Rebire, wife of Si W. Hamilton, formerly H.M.'s Consul, of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

SUNDAY, MAY 7.

Third Sunday after Easter.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary C. Dalton; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. S. Smith, Principal of St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., the Archbishop of York.

St. James's noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne; 3 p.m.; the Rev. Canon Parry, first Boyle Lecture.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White; 7 p.m., the Rev. Thos. J. Rowell, Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

St. James's, Piccadilly, for the Christian Evidence Society, 3 p.m., the Rev. Professor Jellett, ("The work of Christ the efficient remedy of moral evil.")

MONDAY, MAY 8.

Half-Quarter Day.

Full moon, 9.53 a.m.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.

British Museum reopens.

Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m., and during the week.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Octavius C. Stone on the country and natives of Port Moresby, New Guinea; Mr. L. M. D'Albertis on the Natives and Products of Fly River, New Guinea).

Gresham Lectures, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy in Law), and next day.

Congregational Union, annual conference, Memorial Hall (three days).

Anniversaries—British and Foreign School Society, college, Stockwell-road, 12.30 p.m. (Earl Russell in the chair); Colonial and Continental Church Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m. (the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair); Protestant Reformation Society, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Christian Vernacular Education Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair); Church of England Temperance Society, Lambeth Palace, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair); Ragged School Union Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair); Adult Orphan Institution, St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

Young Men's Christian Association, annual breakfast, Aldersgate-street, 6 a.m.

New School of St. Andrew's, Westminster, to be opened by Princess Louise, 3.30 p.m.

Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Comparative Geologies and Physical Geographies of India, Australia, and South Africa).

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. W. L. Ranken on the South-Sea Islanders; papers by Mr. Hyde Clarke, Canon Rawlinson, and Professor Lubach).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (paper by Captain Abney).

Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. B. N. Walker on the Commerce of the Gaboon).

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Conference on Health and Sewage of Towns (and on Wednesday), at Society of Arts.

Anniversaries—Domestic Servants' Benevolent Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (Lord Ebury in the chair); Church of England Sunday-School Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m. (the Bishop of Exeter in the chair); Home Missionary Society, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 7 p.m.

Wiltshire Society's Ball, Willis's Rooms.

Jews' Infant School Ball, Willis's Rooms, 9 p.m.

Chester Races.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

Drawing room to be held by the Queen, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.

Botanic Society Lecture, by Professor Bentley, 4 p.m.

Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Morrison on Salt Cake, with Special Reference to the Hargreaves-Robinson Process).

Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

Quetell Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Froude on the Fundamental Principles of the Resistance of Ships, 9 p.m.).

Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. B. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry), and next day.

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (probably Dr. Brinsley Nicholson on Shakespeare's Sonnets).

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel Lord Wavener on the Italian Army, &c.)

Anniversaries—Association in Aid of Deaf and Dumb, Mansion House, 3 p.m.; Operative Jewish Converts' Society, London Tavern, 6.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

Old May Day.

Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Furnivall on Chaucer).

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

Artists' Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, 6 p.m. (the Archbishop of York in the chair).

New Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.

Exhibition of Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington; private visit by the Queen.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM INDIA.

Will be published on May 10,

THE WELCOME HOME SPECIAL NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

consisting of Forty Pages, in which is presented a Selection of ENGRAVINGS from those supplied to the Journal by the Sketches of its SPECIAL ARTISTS, with several Additional ILLUSTRATIONS, representing Scenes in the Tour of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS through different Provinces of INDIA. The CEREMONIES OF HIS RECEPTION, FESTIVITIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS, both in the Presidency Capital Cities and at the Courts of Native Princes, form the subjects of these Illustrations; with the Sports of TIGER AND ELEPHANT HUNTING in the TERAI OF NEPAUL, and some Incidents of the VOYAGE HOME. A Complete NARRATIVE OF THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA, from his leaving England in OCTOBER to his arrival home in MAY, has been compiled to accompany this Series of Engravings.

With this Publication is also presented

A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

from an Original Drawing, of the

PRINCE OF WALES,

IN FULL UNIFORM,

dismounted from his Horse after a Review of the Troops in India. The whole is inclosed in a very UNIQUE AND HANDSOME ORNAMENTAL COVER, of beautiful design, PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

Price One Shilling; Free by Post, Threepence extra.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.				
April 26	Inches	°	°	0-10	°	188	.005
27	29.848	49° 6	35° 0	'60	41 0 59 3	250	196
28	29.476	51° 7	42° 5	'84	10 47 55 7	215	250
29	29.511	49° 1	44° 0	'84	8 45 2 55 8	234	170
30	29.686	42° 3	39° 1	'89	10 41 8 48 7	372	.025
1	29.979	42° 4	33° 9	'74	8 36 3 51 9	268	000
2	30.146	41° 3	30° 3	'68	6 34 4 48 3	235	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.—

Barometer (in inches) corrected

Temperature of Air

Humidity

Wind

Direction

Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.

Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.

General Direction.

Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.

Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.

Miles.

In.

005

196

250

215

250

234

170

372

.025

000

235

.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.—

Barometer (in inches) corrected

Temperature of Air

Humidity

Wind

Direction

of confederation as an interested, if not disloyal, opposition to the constituted authorities. Such, at any rate, was the story. Naturally, strikes at harvest-time and several incendiary fires were reputed to be due to this exciting cause. The white inhabitants were much scared. They knew that in number they were but as one in ten to the blacks. They believed a general riot to be imminent, and were afraid to venture out after dark unless well armed. In point of fact, a kind of panic prevailed among them. It was in this generally unhappy state of affairs that the seeming crisis was brought about which appeared, at first blush, to be so alarming.

On the 22nd ult. the following telegram was received from the Defence Association in Barbadoes by the West India Committee in this country:—"Riots throughout island. Plantation houses sacked. Animals destroyed. Enormous destruction of property. Over forty rioters shot. Troops actively employed. City threatened. Business suspended. Families seeking shipping. Rioters repeat they have Governor's sanction. Hennessy's immediate recall requisite to save colony." The publication of this telegram, as may well be supposed, put the Colonial Office on the alert. Lord Carnarvon instantly forwarded by wire to the Governor of Barbadoes a request for detailed information. He was promptly answered, to the effect that quiet had been restored to the island some two or three days since; that the troops had not fired a shot; that no white person had been injured by the negroes; and that the military authorities reported that there had been much exaggeration. The Colonial Secretary thereupon asked to be furnished with a report more in detail, to which request the following is Governor Hennessy's reply:—"Disturbances ceased since Saturday. Number of prisoners taken actually plundering, 90; afterwards on suspicion of rioting and having received stolen goods, 320; killed, 1; died of wounds, 2; wounded, 16. Police fired twice. No sugar works injured. I have no apprehension of renewed outbreaks. My only anxiety is from gentlemen threatening extreme measures." The House of Commons was assured by the Under Secretary for the Colonies on Friday evening last week that her Majesty's Government, on a full consideration of all the various telegrams, official and private, saw no cause for anxiety respecting the further maintenance of order.

We shall not comment upon the discrepancies of statement apparent on the face of these telegrams. To a considerable extent, they may perhaps be reconciled. It is quite clear, however, that the affair was a very serious one; that it took the shape of an angry difference between the two races inhabiting the island; that it might have attained to formidable dimensions; and that, after the breaking out of the riot, the authority of the ruling powers was vigorously and successfully put in force. What the moral of this outbreak may prove to be it would be premature to suggest, even in the form of conjecture. The present duty devolving upon Government is that of instant and rigid inquiry into the facts. Doubtless this duty will be honestly discharged.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty held a council yesterday week, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.

Mr. Disraeli and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon had audiences of the Queen. After the council, Lieutenant Verney L. Cameron, R. N., the distinguished traveller and discoverer in Africa, was presented to the Queen by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, on his return from Africa, and received from her Majesty the insignia of a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in recognition of his distinguished services in Africa. Princess Beatrice was present. Princess Christian of Schleswig had luncheon with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Madame Van de Weyer at New Lodge, Windsor Park. The Right Hon. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

Princess Charlotte of Prussia, attended by Countess Brühl and Mlle. Perpigna, arrived at the castle on Saturday last, from St. Leonards-on-Sea, on a visit to her Majesty. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Her Royal Highness afterwards returned to London. Her Majesty visited Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. Princess Beatrice and Princess Charlotte of Prussia walked and drove out.

The Queen and Princess Charlotte of Prussia attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. Moorhouse, Vicar of Paddington, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian lunched with the Queen, and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. Canon Pearson dined with her Majesty.

Princess Charlotte of Prussia took leave of the Queen on Monday and returned to St. Leonards-on-Sea. Major-General Lord Alfred Paget, Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., and Major-General H. F. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Aldershot on Tuesday and reviewed the troops in camp. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western and South-Western Railways, and was received on arrival at Farnborough station by Lieutenant-General Sir T. Steele, K.C.B., and staff, who attended the Queen, escorted by a detachment of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to the Pavilion. A Royal salute was fired as her Majesty approached the North Camp, and a guard of honour of the second battalion 5th (Northumbrian) Fusiliers was drawn up at the Pavilion. The band of the 5th (Northumbrian) Fusiliers played on the terrace during luncheon. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the Pavilion at half-past three, accompanied by Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, and reviewed the troops of the Aldershot division in the Long Valley. After the review Captain Strahan, C.M.G., Royal Artillery, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, was presented to the Queen by the Duke of Cambridge, and brought before her

Majesty an officer and two men of the Houssa force. The Queen and the Princess afterwards left the camp, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele and staff and an escort of the 5th Lancers, to Farnborough station. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor at a quarter before seven.

The Empress of Germany arrived on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, met the Empress at the Windsor railway station. Princess Christian was also present. The Queen, with the Empress, the Duke of Edinburgh (who had accompanied her Imperial Majesty from London), and Princess Beatrice, drove to the castle. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusiliers Guards was in attendance.

Princess Beatrice was present last week at the concert given by the Windsor and Eton Choral Society, at St. Mark's School, Windsor, when Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah" was performed.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner has succeeded Col. the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held, yesterday week, at St. James's Palace, by the Duke of Edinburgh on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court were by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present. The usual state ceremonial was observed. About one hundred presentations were made to the Duke of Edinburgh.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, the 10th, and on Friday, the 12th inst.

The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, will hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on Monday, the 15th, and on Monday, the 22nd inst.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated on the 27th inst.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service, on Sunday, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. J. N. Dalton officiated. The Princess, with her children, was present last week at an entertainment given to the children in the Sandringham school, illustrative of the Prince of Wales's recent Indian visit. The school-room was tastefully decorated with flowers from the Royal gardens. The views were explained by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., Rector of Sandringham (an old Indian traveller), assisted in this part of the entertainment by Mr. C. Marcus Westland. The entertainment was brought to a conclusion by the whole company singing "God Bless the Prince of Wales" and the "National Anthem," and by the distribution to the children of oranges and cakes. Several county families were present. The Princess, with her children, walks and drives out daily. Some of the presents from India to the Prince of Wales have arrived at Sandringham, as also some of the botanical specimens which have been collected by the botanist—Mr. Mudd, of Cambridge—who accompanied the expedition. The University Botanical Gardens at Cambridge have been enriched by some specimens which have been presented by the Prince of Wales.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

The Empress of Germany, travelling in strict privacy, arrived at Dover, on Wednesday, in the special mail-steamer Samphire, and was received by the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, the German Ambassador, and by the representatives of the Queen of England. A guard of honour of the 78th Highlanders was in attendance. After partaking of luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel her Imperial Majesty left by special train and travelled, via Clapham Junction (where the Duke of Edinburgh joined the Empress), to Windsor.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, on Sunday, from Bayonne.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Austrian Ambassador, on Wednesday, at the Austrian Embassy.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have returned to Kensington Palace from White Lodge, Richmond Park.

Prince Rhodocanakis has arrived at his residence in Park-lane.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait have arrived at Lambeth Palace.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. and Miss Thomson have arrived at Buckingham Palace Hotel from Bishopsthorpe.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has arrived at the German Embassy on Carlton House-terrace from Berlin.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has returned to the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from St. Petersburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square from Woburn.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Gordon-Lennox have arrived in town.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Mary Scott have arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have arrived in Grosvenor-gardens from Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Sion House, Isleworth, from Albury Park, Surrey.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived in Great Stanhope-street from Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Blenheim Palace from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have arrived in Grosvenor-street from Bestwood Lodge.

The Duke of Roxburghe has arrived at Brown's Hotel.

The Duchess of Newcastle has arrived at Wilton-crescent.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford, Viscount Tarbat, and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower have arrived at Stafford House.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have returned to town.

Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived in Cleveland-square, St. James's, from Frogmire.

Earl and Countess Granville arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday last, from Walmer Castle.

Count Menabrea, the newly-appointed Italian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, has arrived from Rome.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Marian Gladstone, youngest daughter of the late Captain Gladstone, R.N., and niece of the late Premier, to Mr. Reginald Henry, eldest son of Sir John Hardy, of Duntall Hall, Staffordshire, took place on Saturday last, at Bowden-hill church, near Chippenham. The service was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Holbeach, of Farnborough, Warwickshire, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Palmer,

Incumbent of Bowden-hill. The bridesmaids were the Misses C. and A. Gladstone, sisters of the bride; Miss Evelyn Hardy, daughter of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Cartwright; the Ladies Corry, daughters of Earl Belmore; and Miss M. Gladstone, cousin of the bride. Mr. G. Hardy, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Arthur Gladstone, wore a white satin dress trimmed with Brussels point-lace, and veil of the same. The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of white silk with ruby velvet and hats to match. Each wore a ring, the present of the bridegroom. After the wedding breakfast at Bowden House, the bride and bridegroom set out en route for the Continent.

Viscount Stopford was married to the Hon. Catherine Elizabeth Neville, on Thursday week, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. L. Neville.

The marriage of Lord Howard de Walden with Miss Blanche Holden, daughter of the late Mr. W. Holden, of Palace House, Lancashire, was solemnised, on Thursday week, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. In a part of our impression last week the lady's name was given incorrectly.

The *Morning Post* states that marriages are arranged between the eldest daughter of the Bishop of Oxford and the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, eldest son of Lord Coleridge; and between Miss Eleanor Victoria Mackarness, second daughter of the Bishop, and the Hon. and Rev. Randal Parsons, second son of the late Earl of Rosse.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT GIBRALTAR AND IN SPAIN.

The stay of his Royal Highness at Gibraltar, from Saturday, the 15th ult., to the morning of Thursday, the 20th, affords two or three additional subjects for the illustrations furnished by our Special Artists who had followed his tour in India. The illuminations of the town, the fortified Rock, the harbour and shipping, displayed on the Saturday night in festive celebration of his visit, were a grand sight to be viewed from on board the Serapis, or any other vessel or boat, a few hundred yards off the shore. On the Wednesday afternoon his Royal Highness went to the North Front, with his brother the Duke of Connaught, to see the athletic sports of the garrison, on the racecourse. The Prince of Wales distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in these exercises, which were arranged by a committee, president Colonel Cameron, C.B., of the 4th King's Own Regiment, under the patronage of Major-General Somerset, C.B., the Acting Governor. The Duke of Connaught was one of the stewards. Our Artist has chosen to sketch the donkey-race, which was the last of the proceedings. All the riders were officers of the garrison, with the exception of Lord Charles Beresford. They all wore costumes which were suggested in each case by the name of the animal. Lieutenant Green's donkey was the "Heathen Chinee," and he wore a costume supposed to be that of the Emperor of China. Lord Charles Beresford's donkey was "Captain Crosstree;" but it is not so clear why a Spanish muleteer was the right style of dress to wear, or why a Harlequin, Captain Sandys, should ride "Joe Miller." Lieutenant Owen assumed a sort of military costume, with a tall candle in his cocked-hat, to represent the "King of Greece," because that was his donkey's name. This suggests the question "whether there were two Kings of Greece in this case, or two donkeys." Lieutenant O'Hara's donkey was named "Nabob," and the rider wore a Moorish costume, and brandished a broom in the air. The costume of the rider of the "Bounding Boricon" was rather motley. The whole get-up of these dresses was striking, and gave much amusement to the spectators. The "Emperor of China" came in first, but he only won by the length of his pig-tail, for "Captain Crosstree," ridden by Lord Charles Beresford, was close at his heels, and Lieutenant Sandys, on "Joe Miller," was third. The "King of Greece" and the other two were "nowhere," which in this case was only a few yards behind. It was a half-mile race. Colonel Cameron directed the proceedings, and at the end proposed three cheers for each of their Royal Highnesses. They afterwards dined with the officers of the 4th Regiment.

On the Monday morning, as mentioned in our last, the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the new 38-ton gun battery at the Head Mole, but there was no ceremony. His Royal Highness afterwards laid the foundation-stone of a public market, with Masonic honours. The ceremony being witnessed by a great assemblage of people, great enthusiasm was displayed. There was a grand review of the troops in the afternoon, and the Prince gave a dinner on board the Serapis.

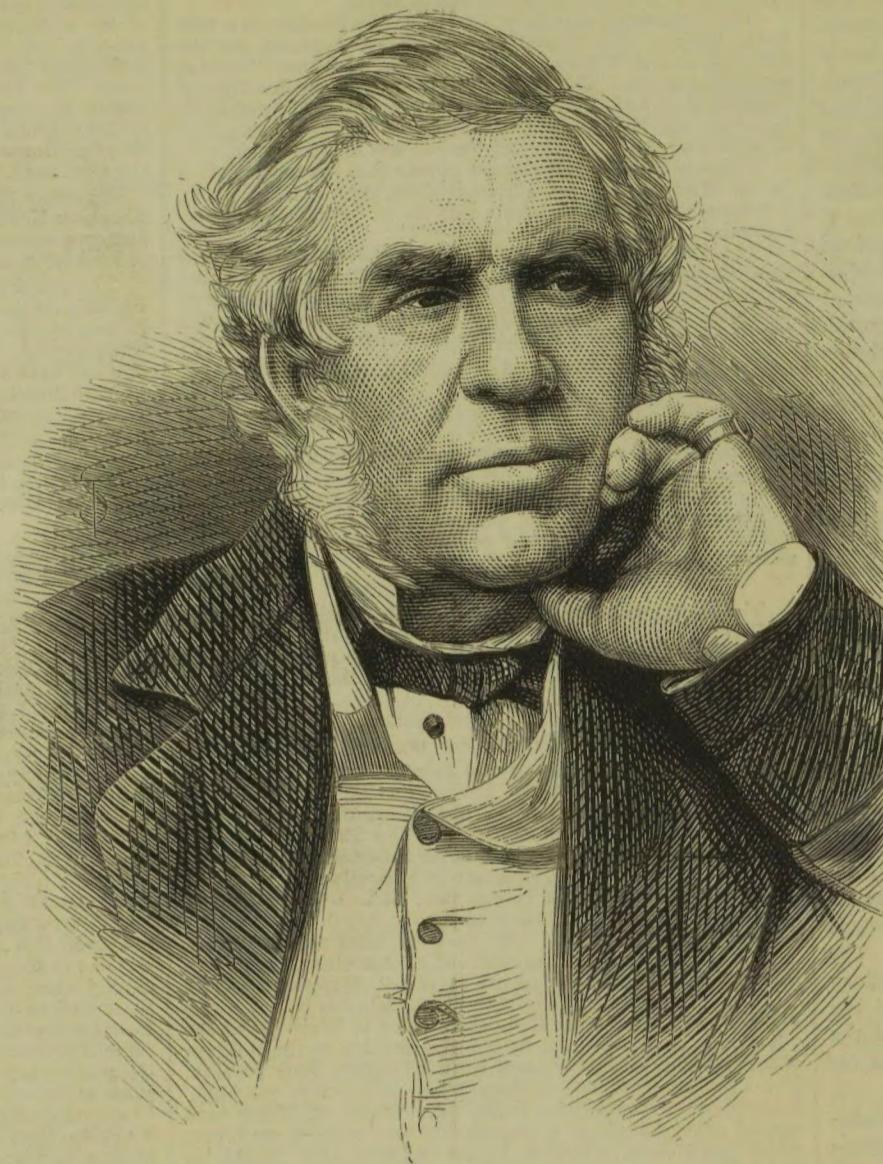
Their Royal Highnesses were at Seville from the evening of Thursday, the 20th, to the next Monday, when they went on to Madrid, at the invitation of King Alfonso of Spain. Our Special Artist has sent us his sketch of an outlandish kind of Spanish "turn-out" in which the Prince of Wales drove out at Seville on the Saturday. It consisted of an ordinary brake or omnibus drawn by seven greys, put in pairs with the odd one leading. The horses were hung all over the head and the massive collar with large bunches of red tassels, the simple harness was of rope, and so were the reins. The coachman, who was dressed in a short jacket with a broad waistbelt and flat black velvet hat, duly drove the wheelers and the single leader; the other four horses were tied with their heads to the traces of the pair in front.

The two English Princes stopped a few hours at Cordova, on the evening of Monday week, to see the Cathedral and the Moorish Mosque. They went on by night train to Madrid, were met by the British Envoy, Mr. A. H. Layard, at Aranjuez, early in the morning, and arrived about ten o'clock in the capital city. King Alfonso met their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, and conducted them to the Royal Palace. Next day, which was Wednesday, there was a grand review of troops, followed by a grand state banquet. Picture-galleries, the Opera, and a splendid ball, were among the Madrid entertainments. The King took their Royal Highnesses, on the Thursday, to see the ancient city of Toledo; next day they went to see the Escorial, the famous monastery, palace, and Royal sepulchre, a short journey from Madrid. On Sunday last, in the afternoon, the Princes took leave of his Majesty, and quitted Madrid by the railway through Badajoz to Portugal. They arrived at Lisbon on Monday afternoon, and are now the guests of King Louis, in the Palace of Belem, until Monday next. The return of the Prince of Wales to England will be expected one day next week.

There were 2546 births and 1524 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 69 and the deaths 52 above the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 47 from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 94 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, 7 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two preceding weeks had been 317 and 336, were 315 last week, of which 168 resulted from bronchitis and 96 from pneumonia.

DANIEL MACNEE, P.R.S.A.

Mr. Daniel Macnee, the distinguished portrait-painter, who has been elected to succeed the late Sir George Harvey as president of the Royal Scottish Academy, was born of poor parents in the parish of Fintry, Stirlingshire, on June 4, 1806 or 1807. His father died when he was only six months old, and the widow then removed with her son to Glasgow. At six little Daniel was put to school; but the circumstances of his grand-parents, with whom he and his mother lived, compelled his entering on the struggle of life for himself when only thirteen years of age. Having early developed a taste for drawing, he was apprenticed, about the year 1820, to Mr. John Knox, a celebrated landscape-painter and teacher of drawing; and during the four years he remained with Mr. Knox he made rapid progress. Among the artists who commenced the artistic career with him were Horatio Macculloch, L. Leitch, and Thomas Ritchie. When about nineteen Mr. Macnee went to Cumnock, where he was engaged to paint wooden snuff "mulls," the place being famous for the decoration of these articles. He remained, however, at this scarcely worthy occupation a very short time. Dr. Lizars, of Edinburgh, having seen some anatomical drawings by the young artist, procured his being placed with his brother, an eminent engraver at Edinburgh. Here he enrolled himself as a pupil in the Trustees Academy; before long he began to establish a reputation as a professional artist, and while still young he glided into the practice of portrait painting. About 1826 he first exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy. The first pictures he exhibited at the Royal Academy of London were portraits of Sir Henry, afterwards Lord, Hardinge, and General Messurier, Hereditary Governor of Alderney. In the great exhibition at Paris of 1855 he was awarded a gold medal for a portrait of Dr. Wardlaw. Mr. Macnee has painted a large proportion of the notabilities of Scotland, and also some English celebrities, but the list is too long to attempt to particularise. In portraiture the artist has perpetuated the manly traditions, the conscientiousness, and breadth of treatment of Raeburn, Watson Gordon, and other Scotch masters, and his lively wit and genial manners have rendered him as popular in social life as in art.

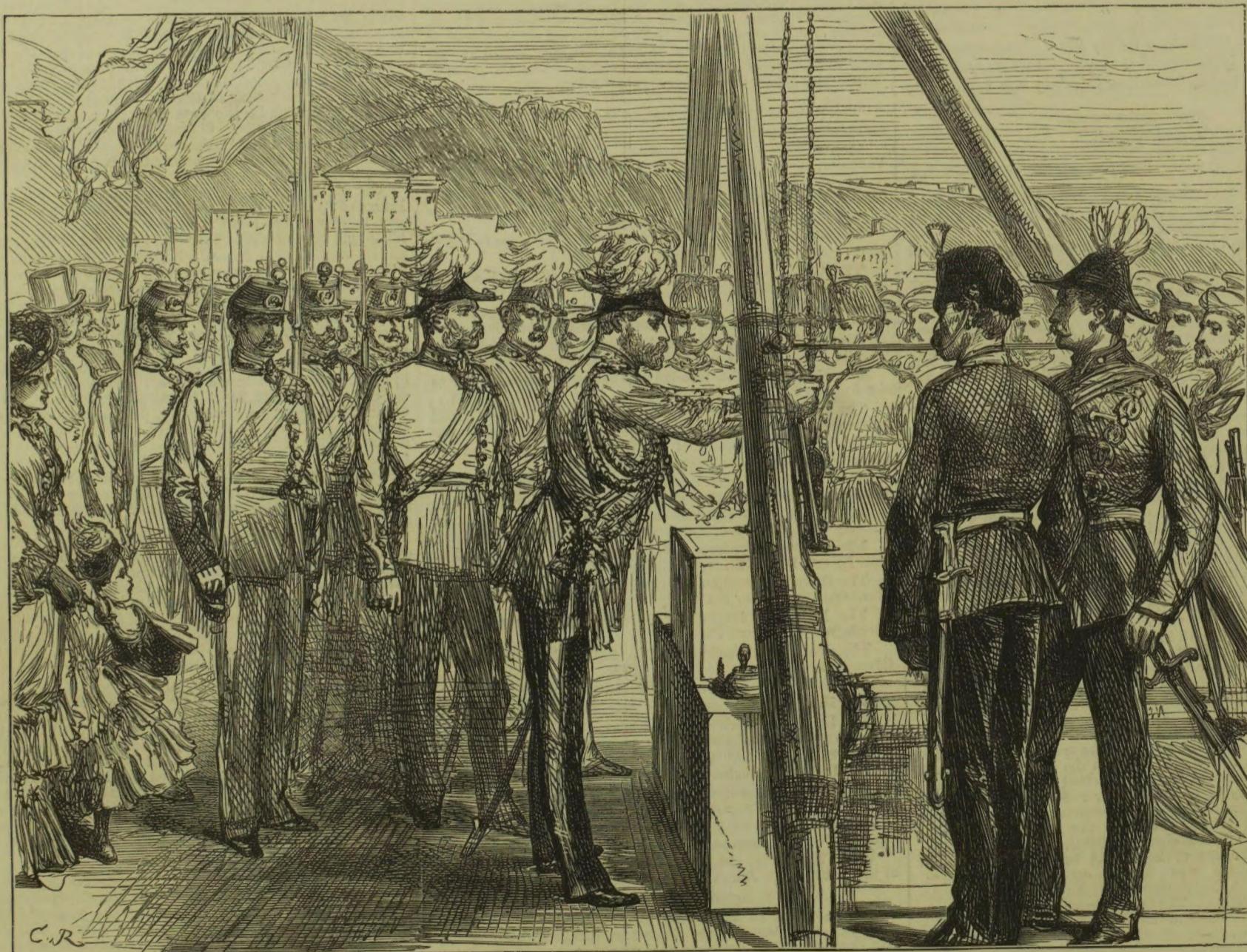


MR. D. MACNEE, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

RECENTLY-ELECTED
ASSOCIATES OF THE
ROYAL ACADEMY.

EDWIN LONG, A.R.A.

Edwin Long was born at Bath, in July, 1829. At an early age he resolved to be a painter, though, as in the case of so many other artists who have risen to distinction, his resolution was strongly opposed by his parents and friends. Despite all opposition, however, when about fifteen he contrived to carry into effect a determination to study art in London, and, in 1846, entered the school of the late James Leigh, then in Maddox-street. While pursuing his studies he contrived to gain a livelihood by painting portraits; but so arduous was the struggle that, although he twice obtained admission as a "probationer" of the Royal Academy school, he was unable to complete the drawings necessary to qualify him for admission as a "student;" and he returned to Bath to seek practice as a portrait-painter. His success was at first but slow; when about twenty, however, a portrait of General Lord Gough brought him into local repute. A portrait of Mr. Charles Greville, author of the notorious "Mémoirs," was exhibited at the Royal Academy about the same period, and procured from the late Lord Ellesmere a commission to paint his portrait. From time to time Mr. Long has visited some of the principal Continental galleries and made a great number of sketches and copies. A visit to Madrid in 1857, for the purpose of studying the portraits of Velasquez, inspired him to paint subjects from Spanish life; and from that time his practice of portraiture almost ceased. Among his principal exhibited works from 1858 to the present year are "Por l'Amor di Dio," "Diálogos Diversos," "Picador et Picadillo," "The Matting Makers," "Corpus Christi Day in Seville," "The Return of Columbus," "St. Anthony's Day," "Begging at the Monastery," "Infant School at Rome," "The Story Teller in a Spanish Shepherd's Hut," "Theatre at a Spanish Fair," "The Child's Sorrow," "At the Ara Celi," "Gipsy Schools," "Christmas Charity at Seville," "During the Armistice," "A Question of Property," "The Suppliants," "Moorish Proselytes," "The Babylonian Marriage Market," and "Bethesda," now at Burlington House. The last was painted



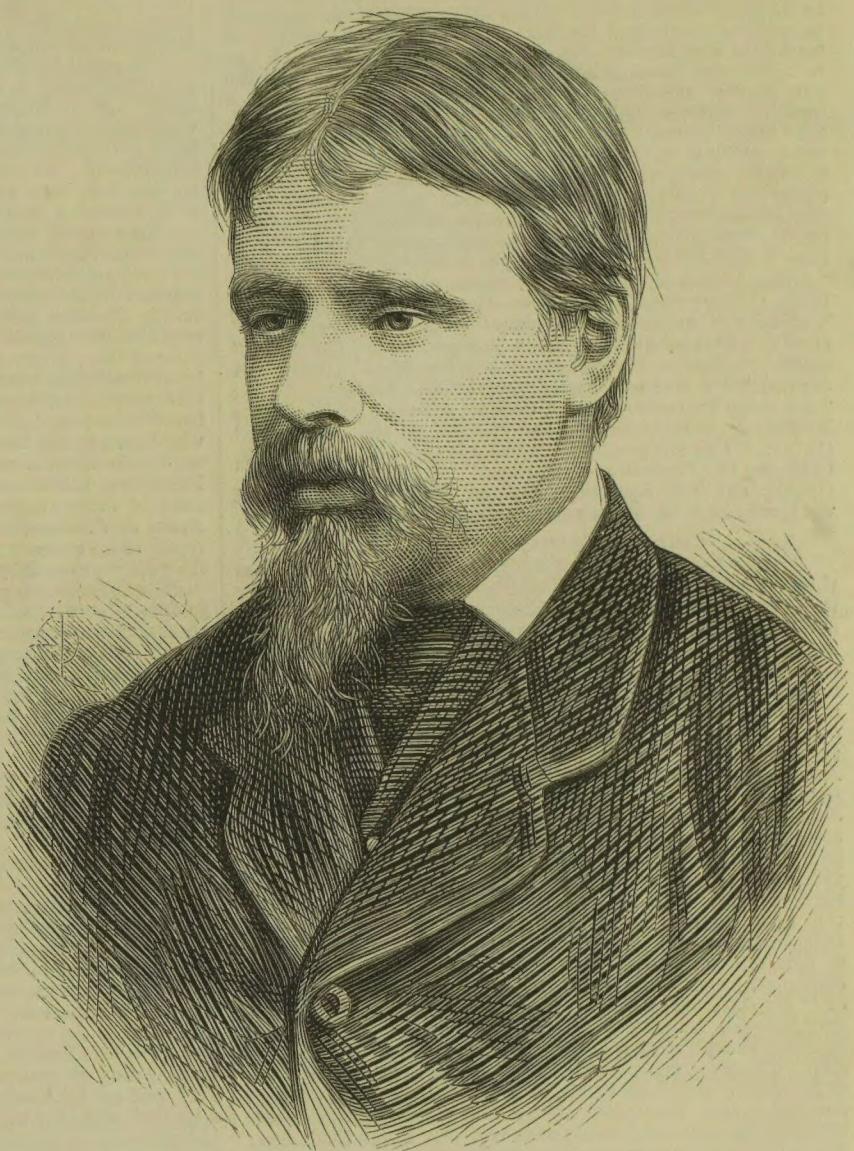
THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE ALEXANDRA BATTERY, GIBRALTAR.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

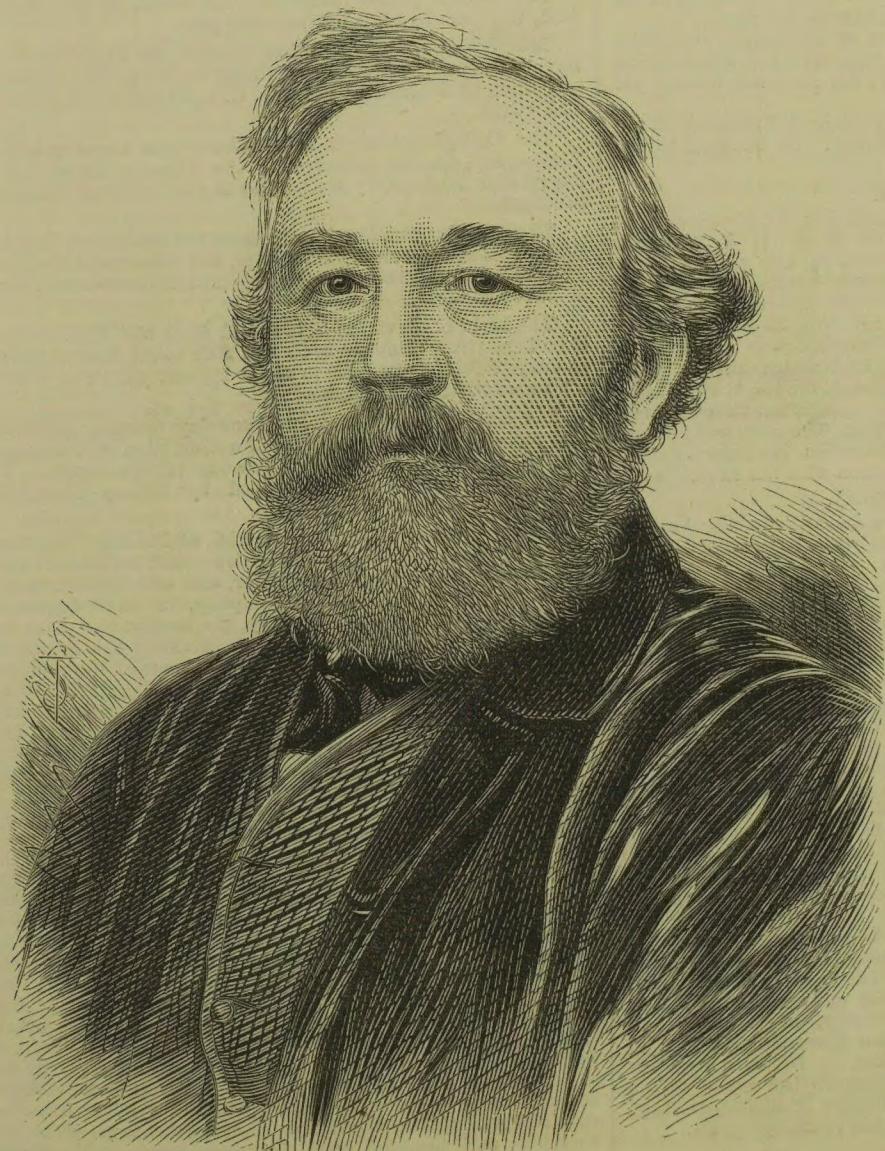
NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



MR. E. LONG, A.R.A.



MR. ALMA TADEMA, A.R.A.



MR. EYRE CROWE, A.R.A.



MR. G. A. STOREY, A.R.A.

after a visit to Egypt and Syria during the winter of 1874-5, and is, we understand, to be succeeded by an important picture, the subject of which is derived from ancient Egypt.

LAWRENCE ALMA TADEMA, A.R.A.

This distinguished artist, who, after acquiring a Continental reputation, has become naturalised among us (having received letters of denization from the Queen in 1873), was born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1836. He received his artistic education in the Royal Academy of Antwerp, and completed his studies under Baron H. Leyen. The influence of that Belgian master is evident in Mr. Alma Tadema's works, both as regards colouring and fondness for archaeological detail; but instead of confining himself to the pictorial revival of Mediæval Flemish life, the living artist has "restored," so to speak, the classical glories of Greece and Rome, and the still earlier civilisation of ancient Egypt, and that with a learning and vraisemblance which have not been surpassed. Mr. Alma Tadema has received several Continental distinctions; and, in 1873, was made Knight of the Legion of Honour. In the same year he became a member of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. Among his principal pictures are, "The Education of the Grandchildren of Clotilde" (1861); "Venantius Fortunatus at Radagonde" (1862); "How they Amused themselves in Egypt 3000 years ago" (1863); "Fredegonda and Praetextatus" (1864); "Egyptian Game" (1865); "Entrance to a Roman Theatre," and "Agrippina Visiting the Ashes of Germanicus" (1866); "The Mummy" (1867); "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles," and "The Siesta" (1868); "Pyrrhic Dance," and "A Wine Shop" (1869); "A Juggler," "A Roman Amateur," and "The Vintage" (1870); "A Roman Emperor," and "Une Fête Intime" (1871); "The Mummy" (Roman period), and "Death of the First-born" (1872); "The Dinner," and "The Siesta" (1873); "Joseph, Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries," "A Picture Gallery" (1874); and "A Sculpture Gallery" (1875). Subsequent works will be fresh in the reader's recollection.

GEORGE ADOLPHUS STOREY, A.R.A.

Born in London on Jan. 7, 1834, Mr. Storey's early life was that common to almost all artists—the natural bent early shown, perseverance despite coldness or more active opposition, and ultimate triumph. At nine years of age he was modelling in the studio of the late Mr. Behnes; about thirteen he received a silver palette at school for the best oil picture; at fourteen he made copies in the Louvre; at sixteen he entered a London architect's office, whence he soon transferred himself to Mr. Leigh's academy in Newman-street, and thence to the Royal Academy Schools in 1853. At "Leigh's" and the Academy he formed friendships with Messrs. G. D. Leslie, Calderon, Marks, and other artists since known as the St. John's-wood School. Mr. Storey's early-exhibited pictures are varied and undecided in aim, and as late as 1863 he was painting Spanish grandees at Madrid. But in the following year appeared at the Academy "The Meeting of William Seymour and Arabella Stuart at the Court of James I," the first picture which brought him into notice; and thenceforward his energies have been chiefly directed to domestic subjects illustrative of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and rivalling the Dutch painters of "conversation pieces," such as Terburg De Hooghe and Netscher, in their genial feeling, humour, and effects of lighting, though falling short of their perfection in workmanship. There are also points of resemblance between the works of Mr. Storey and those of Mr. G. D. Leslie, his fellow-student and fast friend. Since 1864, the more important pictures exhibited by the subject of this notice are—"A Royal Challenge: Henry VIII. at a merry making challenging a countryman to single-stick" (1865); "Breakfast"—painted at Hever Castle (1866); "After You;" two ceremonious gentlemen offering the *pas* to each other at a doorway; "The Shy Pupil"—a dancing-lesson, and "Saying Grace" (1868); "The Old Soldier," and minor works (1869); "Only a Rabbit" (1870); "Lessons," one of several charming fancy female portraits (1871); and "Scandal," a composition of numerous figures (1873). "Blue Girls of Canterbury" and "Grandmamma's Christmas Visitors" (1874) will be fresh in the reader's recollection.

EYRE CROWE, A.R.A.

This versatile painter of figure subjects was born in 1824, in London, and is a son of Eyre Evans Crowe, the well-known author. He was a student of the Royal Academy, and subsequently of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris. He also entered the atelier of Paul Delaroche, at Paris, and with many other pupils followed the master to Rome in 1844. In 1852, Mr. Crowe accompanied, as amanuensis, the late W. M. Thackeray on his first visit to the United States. Mr. Crowe also held for some years the appointment of Inspector of the Schools of the Science and Art Department, which appointment he relinquished in 1873. He has been a very constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and elsewhere; and we may enumerate the following as among his principal recent pictures:—"Shinglers," "The Favourite," and "The Penitence of Dr. Johnson, 1784" (1869), "The Vestal" (1870), "Old Mortality" and "A Meeting of the Society of Friends" (1871), "Out of School" and "Bob Cherry"—two subjects from the Blue Coat School—and "Howard Succouring the Galley Slaves at Venice, 1788" (1872); "After a Run," "After Work," and "Brothers of the Brush" (1873); "A Spoil Bank," a Lancashire colliery scene; "The Dinner Hour, Wigan," and "Fox-Hounds in Kennel" (1874); "French Savants in Egypt, 1798;" and "A Sheep-shearing Match" (1875).

The portrait of Mr. Edwin Long is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street; that of Mr. Eyre Crowe from one by Mr. George Crowe; that of Mr. Alma Tadema and that of Mr. G. A. Storey from photographs by Messrs. Fradelle and Marshall, of Regent-street. The portrait of Mr. Macnee (who will of course be Sir Daniel Macnee, P.R.S.A.) is from a photograph by Mr. Thomas Annan, of Glasgow.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society have decided to hold their show next year at Liverpool.

The sergeants of the 58th (Rutlandshire) Regiment have been presented with a handsome "Royal oak and silver" set, by Major Thomas C. Hinds, on his retiring from the service.

On Wednesday the proclamation of the new Royal title was made by the heralds at the Cross of Edinburgh, with the usual ceremonies. The heralds were escorted by a guard of the 79th Highlanders. There was a large attendance of spectators. The reading of the proclamation was followed by the band playing the National Anthem.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of Trade Protection Societies was held, on Wednesday, in the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Bennett, of Manchester. A report by the committee of the association, which was submitted and adopted, stated that there are twenty-six societies in connection with it, comprising in the aggregate about 23,000 members.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 4.

Paris has seldom appeared gayer and fuller than at present since the days of the Second Empire. The influx of strangers during the past fortnight, combined with a favourable change in the weather, has imparted an animated aspect to the streets and the boulevards which has been lacking for some time past. On the other hand, it must be admitted that there has seldom been a period so devoid of occurrences of moment, and journalists are at their wits' end for anything likely to tickle the blâzé palates of the Parisians.

The supplementary election in the seventeenth arrondissement has resulted, as was generally anticipated, in the return of M. Pascal Duprat. The struggle between him and the working men's candidate, M. Chabert, was, however, a very keen one, the number of votes obtained being 5994 and 5586 respectively. At Bordeaux M. Raynal, the Radical, whose success had been very confidently predicted, had to succumb to M. Simitot, a Moderate Republican.

The amnesty agitation is still being carried on, though the efforts of those interested in keeping it up seem hardly to achieve a success commensurate with the amount of energy expended. An executive committee has been issuing circulars to the Parisian municipal councillors requesting them to organise meetings in their respective districts, and meetings, some of them pretty numerously attended, have been convened in several large towns. At one held at Lyons, attended by 3000 people, the deputies for the city expressed themselves in favour of a complete amnesty. The working men's committees who have applied for permission to organise meetings in order to decide upon sending representatives to the Philadelphia Exhibition run some risk of a refusal in consequence of the state of affairs, especially as M. Bolatre, the manager of the *Droits de l'Homme*, has just been fined 3000f. for inserting the report of an amnesty meeting, accompanied by strictures upon the policy pursued by the Government.

The Commission presided over by M. Ricard, and charged to determine whether mayors should be elected by the municipal councils or appointed by the Government, has decided in favour of the former plan. The Government, whilst approving the report, has declined to take the initiative in introducing a bill to this effect, though expressing its readiness to enforce one if passed. As soon as M. Ricard returns to Paris some more prefectorial and administrative dismissals are looked forward to.

The Salon was thrown open to the public on Monday. Upwards of 5000 works of art figure on the catalogue, so that anything like a detailed appreciation of its contents is out of the question here. Amongst the more ambitious paintings, Monchablon's "Joan of Arc" and Gustave Doré's "Entry of Christ into Jerusalem" attract most notice, though almost all the well-known artists are worthily represented; and there are a number of works by younger men showing much promise.

The Rouen tragedy, the number of victims at which has been ascertained to be thirteen, has been, as it were, effaced in the minds of the lovers of the terrible by a fratricide committed, on Wednesday week, in the Bois de Vincennes. The murderer is an upholsterer at Ivry, named Prat, and his victim was a younger brother, engaged in a sawmill at St. Maur. After breakfasting at a wine-shop in the latter town, they started for Ivry, and on approaching La Faisanderie the elder Prat drew a revolver and shot his brother dead. The crime was witnessed at a distance by a Belgian named Lanvers, who hastened off to inform the authorities; and Prat, who had walked quietly home, was arrested within a few hours in his own house.

The Poule d'Essai, answering to our English Two Thousand Guineas, was won, on Sunday, by Enguerrande. The bookmakers, who had been rather fortunate throughout the meeting, little knew an unpleasant surprise that was in store for them yesterday. In the course of the afternoon the police made a raid upon several of their haunts in the Rue Choiseul, seized all the books, and closely interrogated everybody found in the establishments. Fresh prosecutions are looked for.

A dinner in honour of the Duke of Connaught was given last evening at the Elysée. Count Apponyi leaves the Austrian Embassy in the course of the week; his successor has not yet been appointed.

The reception of M. Dumas, the celebrated chemist, at the Académie Française, is fixed for to-day. He succeeds to the fauteuil occupied by M. Guizot.

BELGIUM.

Referring to the question of purchasing the Flanders railways, the Belgian Minister of Public Works, in Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives, said that no good would result from altering the present condition of affairs; but the State, he added, would undertake the management of the lines in the event of their working being suspended.

The International Horticultural Exhibition at Brussels has been opened. It is the best of the kind which has yet been held in Belgium, which ranks so high for its horticulture. The King and Queen were present at the opening, and remained about two hours to view the exhibition. The principal foreign exhibitors were presented to their Majesties. An International Botanical Congress is held in connection with the exhibition.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is considered probable that the difficulties of the Austro-Hungarian compromise will ultimately be overcome, and that both Ministries will remain in office.

A meeting of members of both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath was held in Vienna in Thursday week, at which resolutions were passed in favour of international arbitration and the reduction of the large armies now maintained.

GERMANY.

By a majority of 216 over 160, the Prussian Diet, on Tuesday, voted the final reading of the Imperial Railway Bill—the House at the same time adopting a resolution, moved by Herr Lasker as an addition to the bill, asking the Government to transfer to the Empire, simultaneously with the cession of the Prussian railways, Prussia's rights of supervision over them.

The Disciplinary Court at Potsdam, which has been holding an investigation into the conduct of Count Arnim as a public servant, has given judgment. The sentence passed upon him is formal dismissal from the public service and payment of the costs of the proceedings.

A German Imperial decree modifying the law of 1873 has given the power of voting in elections for the communal councils and district and provincial diets of Alsace-Lorraine to all those inhabitants who declared in favour of retaining their French nationality, without, however, emigrating.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, Herr Herz's motion to abolish the Bavarian legations at all non-German courts was rejected. In the course of the debate, Herr von Pfretzschner, the Minister President, declared that the Government would never agree to this proposal.

DENMARK.

A Royal proclamation convokes the Rigsdad for a special session on the 15th inst.

AMERICA.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress, accompanying the report of the Centennial Commission, which announces that everything is ready for the opening of the Exhibition on May 10. The President invites both Houses to attend the inaugural ceremony. It has been decided by the commissioners to close the buildings and grounds on Sundays.

It is announced from Washington that the British Government has finally decided not to surrender Winslow to the United States authorities, because they refuse to give any assurance that he shall not be tried for any other offence than that for which his extradition is demanded. The Cabinet met on Tuesday to consider the case, and it is reported that the course taken by the English Government is viewed as furnishing an emphatic reason for the abrogation of the Extradition Treaty. Indeed, it has been asserted that notice has been given to the British Government of the abrogation of article 10 of the treaty.

General Schenck was examined, on Tuesday, before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the draught of his letter of resignation as director of the Emma Mine, which was in Park's handwriting, and was received from Mr. MacDougall. General Schenck said it was not the original draught, but was copied from his letter. Park was afterwards examined, and admitted that he made a copy for someone else.

The Chinese have been expelled from Antioch, in California, by the inhabitants, and the district they occupied has been burnt.

The boiler of a steam ferry-boat plying between Rudesheim and Bingen, on the Rhine, exploded, causing several deaths.

News has reached the Foreign Office at Madrid from the Spanish Legation in Morocco of some of the Moorish tribes having violated neutral territory, pillaged and destroyed the crops, and divided the land among themselves.

Lord Northbrook arrived at Aden, on Tuesday, on his way home from India, and landed amid salutes from the batteries and ships in the harbour. Sir Salar Jungah, the Prime Minister of the Nizam, arrived at Naples on the same day with a retinue of sixty persons, and was received with artillery salutes.

In anticipation of the expected arrival of the British escort, the King of Burmah, according to a telegram from Rangoon, has raised heavy bunds round Mandalay and planted on them a number of old guns, to give his capital a fortified and imposing appearance in the eyes of his visitors.

The Roumanian Chambers were opened on Thursday week by M. Floresco, President of the Ministry, with short messages from Prince Charles. The Minister stated the programme of the new Cabinet, which consists, he said, in the observance abroad of the strictest neutrality and respect for the Treaty of Paris, and at home in the maintenance of order, economy, and conciliatory ideas.

Recent advices from the West Coast of Africa announced that the King of Dahomey had been fined by Commodore Hewitt 500 puncheons of palm-oil, valued at £6000, for the outrages on British subjects committed in his dominions, and that the time for payment was to expire on June 1. We now learn that the King has refused to pay the fine, and has invited the Commodore to Abomey, stating that he will then pay him in powder and bullets.

The *Gazette* contains several appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His Highness Sir Datu Tumongong Abubakr Sri, Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I., is appointed a Knight Grand Cross, and the following gentlemen are appointed Companions of the order:—Mr. Richard Daintree, late Agent-General for the colony of Queensland; Dr. Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, surgeon in the Army, now serving in the Gold Coast colony; and Mr. Vincenzo Bugeja, founder of the Orphanage for Girls in the island of Malta.

The Scotch papers announce the death of Mr. Thomas Aird, the poet, in his seventy-fourth year.

Miss Grant, the accomplished niece of the President of the Royal Academy, has purchased a copy of Mr. Birch's admirable medallion of the late J. H. Foley, R.A., in the Royal Academy Exhibition.

The Collegiate Church at Cumbray was consecrated, on Wednesday, as the Cathedral of the Isles, in the diocese of Argyll and the Isles, by the primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

The third international horse show was opened, on Tuesday, at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, and was a decided success. The entries numbered 436, and the prizes amounted to upwards of £1300 in value.

The Duke of Devonshire has sold from the Holker short-horn herd Grand Duchess of Oxford 29th to the Hon. G. Brown, of Canada, for 2500 gs., said to be the highest price ever paid for a female shorthorn in England.

The Duke of Cambridge on Thursday morning presented new colours to her Majesty's 77th Foot, on Woolwich-common, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. The consecration service was performed by Bishop Clapham, Chaplain-General of the Forces.

In consequence of the recent trial, at Bristol, "Matthews v. Mann," and of the aspersions endeavoured to be cast upon Mr. Mann's character as stockbroker, and also as Secretary of the East Vitifer Tin Mining Company, in some degree involving the management generally, his co-directors have laid a statement before the shareholders, inviting the fullest investigation into the affairs and management of the company since it was intrusted to their care. That the directors have faith in the undertaking is shown by the fact that they have been throughout, and still are, the largest shareholders. Moreover, except the shares allotted to Captain Moore, who originated the company, in part payment for the mine, not a single share has been issued which has not been paid for in cash, and not one penny was expended in promotion money. If the undertaking has not been attended with the success that was at first anticipated, the explanation is, first, the immense depreciation in the value of tin, which is now selling at half its usual price; next, the death of Captain Moore, whose large interest in the mine, as well as his practical acquaintance with its details and capabilities, were a material guarantee for success; and, thirdly, unlooked-for hindrances in hardness of ground, which seem inseparable from such undertakings. That the mine is far from being "worthless" is sufficiently evident from the fact that, within the last eighteen months, nearly twenty-two tons of dressed tin have been sent to market, besides a large quantity partly dressed, washed away by the unusual floods of last autumn. With reference to the charges of fraud made against Mr. Mann at the late trial, the directors desire to record their conviction that such charges were unfounded; and, speaking from their knowledge of Mr. Mann, now extending over several years, they esteem him, both in his official and personal character, as a man of honour and integrity.

The Extra Supplement.**"ADMIRAL VAN TROMP."**

We have to thank Mrs. Culling Hanbury, the owner of this portrait by Rembrandt of a famous Dutch naval hero, for permission to engrave and publish it. The original was in the late Exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy. It is a capital specimen of the characteristic sturdy vigour, the effective plainness and straightforwardness, belonging as well to the Dutch painter's style as to the fine old sailor whose face he drew. Martin Van Tromp, with his son Cornelius and Admiral de Ruyter, and others of his countrymen of that age, which was the age of our Cromwell and Blake, were the only seamen we have ever heard of worthy now and then to give us a beating. Now and then, it is true, we managed to give them a beating, and in the long run they seem to have got rather the worst of it. But, until the death of the elder Van Tromp, in July, 1653, a few months after his great fight with Blake and Monk off the North Foreland, it seemed doubtful which of the two maritime powers would enjoy the command of the Channel. The Dutch had more than once blockaded the entrance to the Thames. Fourteen years later, in the disgraceful reign of Charles II., they were able to come up the Thames and Medway, to destroy Chatham Dockyard, the forts, and the shipping, and to give the London citizens a very serious fright. It was the second Van Tromp, Cornelius, who was engaged in that affair.

THE CHURCH.**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**

Davies, Walter P., Vicar of Walsall Wood, to be Rector of Kirton, Glencross; Ernest H., Vicar of St. Veep; Vicar of Morval. Hathaway, W. J.; Vicar of Dunholme. Ware, Wilmot W., Rector of Durweston; Rector of Barnborough. White, Robert; Curate of Spennal. Williamson, John; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bordesley.—*Guardian.*

We are informed that a few friends and some members of Mr. Stopford Brooke's late congregation have presented to him the lease of Bedford Chapel, New Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. The first services will be held on Sunday next, May 7.

The parish church of Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, was reopened on Tuesday week, after a partial restoration, which it owes to the energy of the Vicar, the Rev. G. C. Clements, who executed a considerable portion of the decorations himself.

The pretty church of Kingstanley, Gloucestershire, which has been undergoing considerable alteration and restoration during the last two years, at a cost of £3000 or £4000, was reopened a few days ago. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Bishop of Gloucester.

At the Salisbury Diocesan Synod, on Thursday week, a resolution was adopted that no settlement of the burials question may rightly be approved by the authorities of the Church which should legalise the Nonconformist ministrations within her consecrated burial-places.

Dr. George Mylne, tutor of Keble College, Oxford, who has been appointed to the bishopric of Bombay, was, on Monday, consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who officiated, was assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Ely, Lichfield, and Lincoln.

Princess Christian laid, on Thursday, the corner-stone of the new chancel of the parish church of Slough, Bucks, built about forty years ago, when the Great Western Railway made Slough a place of consequence. The Bishop of Oxford delivered a suitable address. Mr. Charsley, the coroner of Bucks, handed the Bishop £500 towards a new nave.

The second lecture of the series arranged by the Christian Evidence Society was delivered on Sunday afternoon at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. F. J. Jayne, tutor of Keble College, Oxford, who offered some "Hints for the Solution of Religious Difficulties arising from the existence of Physical and Moral Evil."

One of the most beautiful churches in the kingdom was opened at Hoar Cross, Staffordshire, on Saturday week. It was built by Mrs. Meynell Ingram in memory of her husband. Messrs. Bodley and Garner were the architects. The style in which the church is built is English Gothic, of the later part of the fourteenth century.

On Sunday Divine service was performed in the old parish church of St. Mary, Newington, for the last time, the edifice being about to be taken down in order that the thoroughfare at Newington-buttress may be widened. The church about to be demolished is nearly one hundred years old. The new parish church has been erected in Kennington Park-road, and was, on Monday afternoon, consecrated by the Bishop of London.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Ripon delivered his seventh charge to the clergy in the parish church of Leeds. His Lordship said that during the last three years he had ordained 122 deacons and 110 priests. Fifty-seven of the deacons were non-graduates. He had confirmed 19,207 catechumens and had consecrated 16 new churches. Since the formation of the diocese the number of clergy had risen from 373 to 708. Week-day services were regularly held in 214 parishes, and the holy communion is celebrated weekly in 91 parishes, twice a month in 75, once a month in 285, and only less frequently in 21, as against 48 parishes three years ago. The weekly offertory exists in 193 parishes. There are under instruction in Church schools 40,423 boys, 37,459 girls, and 31,079 infants, while in night schools there are 5966 adults.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.

The inhabitants of Bengo, Ware, Herts, and of the adjoining hamlets of Chapmore End, Tonwell, and Waterford, being about to lose the valuable services of the Rev. George Lingham, Curate, his flock have presented him with a handsome bible and 200 guineas, subscribed by all classes, accompanied by an address expressive of their deep appreciation of his many acts of kindness and sympathy and of his faithful preaching for nearly twelve years.

The Rev. Alfred Olivier, on leaving Derby, has been presented with an address on vellum commemorative of the foundation by him of St. James's new parish, with church, schools, parsonage, and mission-houses, together with a collection of valuable gifts from the parishioners.

The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) have, on their leaving Windsor, presented their chaplain, the Rev. Arthur Robins, with a very handsome testimonial in the form of a picture of themselves.

A silver tea service and a purse of £280 has been presented by the parishioners of Holy Trinity, Paddington, to the Rev. Alexander G. K. Simpson, after a curacy of eight years, on his leaving for the vicarage of Wilton, Yorkshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**OXFORD.**

The following elections have been made at Queen's:—Open scholarships—W. C. Bradley, Durham Cathedral School; E. C. Smith, Marlborough College; W. N. Wilson, Merchant

Taylor's School (Mathematical); B. R. Wise, Rugby. Eglesfield Exhibition (open for this time)—E. M. Walker, Blackheath Proprietary School. Hastings Exhibitions (open to certain schools in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire)—W. E. Moore, St. Peter's School, York; O. Scattergood, Leeds Grammar School; G. A. Collins, St. Bees' School; C. H. Chadwick, St. Peter's School, York. Fitzgerald Exhibition (for natives of Middlesex)—W. H. Macintosh, Worcester College, late from Christ's Hospital. Holme Exhibition (for natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland)—R. Powley, Reading School. Fox and Wilson Exhibitions (open for this time)—R. W. Bond, King Edward's School, Bromsgrove.

At Wadham a Hody Exhibition for the study of Hebrew has been awarded to R. L. Poole, commoner of Balliol.

The Royal Geographical Society offers two medals to the two senior candidates at the Oxford local examinations (boys or girls) who shall give the best answers in geography. Some exhibitions of £25 per annum are offered from different sources to senior girls, information respecting which can be obtained from the secretary at Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. J. W. Clark, M.A., of Trinity, was, on Wednesday, re-elected the superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, for a term of five years.

Messrs. A. A. Tilley and Selwyn have been elected Fellows of King's. Mr. Tilley, who is the son of the secretary of the General Post Office, was second classic in 1875. Mr. Selwyn was seventh classic of the present year.

The annual election of scholars and sizarships at Trinity College took place on Saturday, when the following were elected:—To foundation scholarships, third year—S. A. Donaldson, Eton; E. Meyrick, Marlborough; A. B. Bassett, Tottenham; E. F. Bowring, Wellington College; H. D. Davidson, Harrow; C. V. Coates, Queen's College, Belfast. Second year—B. J. Leverton, University College; C. G. Wright, Harrow; W. B. Milton, Repton; E. M. Langley, Bedford. First year—H. C. Mason, Harrow; H. H. West, Marlborough. Candidates not yet in residence—W. H. B. Bird, Winchester; H. Cox, Tonbridge; E. M. Edwards, Harrow; R. St. John Parry, Charterhouse. Candidates not yet in residence—J. S. Nicholson, Edinburgh, Moral Science; A. Sedgwick, Marlborough, Natural Science. II. To Minor Scholarships—T. Jacob, City of London; W. S. Robinson, Marlborough; T. T. Thompson, Owen's College; A. V. Chance, Shrewsbury; R. E. Pashley, Eton; F. B. Westcott, Cheltenham. III. To Exhibitions—C. Geldard, Giggleswick; F. H. Gibb, Harrow; R. J. Parker, Eton; C. A. E. Pollack, King's College, London; J. C. Watt, Glasgow University. IV. To an Exhibition for Natural Science—J. Hall, Manchester. V. To foundation sizarships—J. Capper, G. Johnson, J. H. Lindon, A. A. Somerville.

The Winchester reading prizes have been adjudged as follows:—First, G. R. Eden, B.A., Pembroke; second, C. Y. Biss, B.A., Downing. The open scholarships at Magdalene College have, after open competition, been adjudged as under:—Hodson, Bishop Stortford School, £40; Prichard, Bradford, £40; Hughes, Haileybury, £40; Richmond, Cranleigh School, £40. A Milner scholarship of £75 has been awarded to Musgrave, of Leeds Grammar School.

A Royal Commission, of which Lord President Inglis is the head, is announced in the *Gazette* for the purpose of inquiring into matters connected with the Universities of Scotland.

The Rev. W. S. Grignon, late Head Master of Felsted School, has been presented with a purse of £400, subscribed by his friends and sympathisers, and also with two addresses—one from parents of boys and one from Old Felstedians—expressive of pain and regret at his dismissal.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Messrs. W. Bale, S. Lucas, and J. Aumonier have been elected Associates of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

The annual exhibition of clematis from Messrs. Jackman and Son's nursery, at Woking, is taking place in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.

On Thursday week a box was delivered at the house of a chronometer-maker, 6, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, and on being opened it exploded, seriously injuring Mr. Larkin, the tradesman in question.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Royal Institution, held on Monday afternoon, a piece of plate and a purse containing 300 guineas were presented to Professor Tyndall as a testimonial of congratulation on his recent marriage.

A paper showing the practicability of an expedition to Africa for the purpose of opening up communication with Timbuctoo and suppressing the slave trade in that quarter of the world was read by Mr. McKenzie before the Society of Arts on Thursday week.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 81,723, of whom 35,318 were in workhouses and 46,405 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 9341, 18,721, and 26,355 respectively.

At the school board for London, on Wednesday, Sir Charles Reed took leave of the board, on his visit to America as the British representative of the Department of Education of the Philadelphia Exhibition, and the members wished him "God speed" and a pleasant voyage.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., was entertained at dinner, on Tuesday night, at the City Terminus Hotel, and presented with a silver salver and a check for £500, in recognition of his services to agriculture. Mr. Charles Howard presided, and several members of Parliament were present.

The bust of the Prince of Wales, in the robes of the Star of India, by Mr. Marshall Wood, which was placed upon its pedestal in the Royal Academy on the morning of the private view—too late for the first edition of the catalogue—is exhibited by command of her Majesty.

Viscount Walden presided at the annual meeting of the Zoological Society of London last Saturday. A vote of thanks to the council was passed upon the proposition of Professor Huxley, seconded by Professor Tenant, who spoke of the additions which the Prince of Wales had made to the collection, and advocated the enlargement of the gardens.

Captain Shaw has given elaborate details in regard to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade before the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the means of protecting life and property in the metropolis from fire. He considers that London requires a considerable enlargement of the present establishment, and presented estimates of the increased cost.

Lieutenant Cameron described some of the incidents in his journey across the African continent, on Monday afternoon, to a large audience at the London Institution, pointing out that the only way of abolishing the slave trade would be to open extensive and easy means of communication with the interior, and that this could be done by cutting a canal between the Congo and the Zambesi.

A distribution of prizes in the art-union at the Alexandra Palace took place on Monday, in the grand dining-saloon, before a large assembly of season-ticket holders.—Mr. Henry Distin will give at the Alexandra Palace, on Monday next, a vocal and instrumental concert, in which several well-known singers and instrumental performers will appear, together with the entire band of the Coldstream Guards, and nine other military bands.

Mr. J. T. Mackenzie has furnished the committee which is inquiring into the causes of the depreciation of silver with some information derived from his experience in India. He spoke of the great quantity of silver and gold withdrawn from circulation for the manufacture of ornaments. He did not think much silver went from India to the interior of Asia in the ordinary course of trade. The tendency to convert silver into ornaments would to some extent affect its value.

At a meeting of the National Byron Memorial committee, on Monday, it was resolved to hold the question of material in abeyance until evidence shall have been given as to the probable effect of the climate on marble. Artists will be permitted to furnish sketch-models (not exceeding two feet in height), and an application will be made to the proper authorities for a room in the South Kensington Museum wherein the several designs may be exhibited. The fund is progressing favourably.

At the quarterly court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, held on the 28th ult., the committee agreed to convene a general meeting of the subscribers in June next, to receive the report and for the presentation of the various rewards granted in cases of saving life during the past year. Five guineas was voted to the fund being raised in connection with the Brussels International Exhibition and Congress, where it has been determined to send one of the society's improved fire-escapes.

Lord Shaftesbury distributed the annual prizes at the London School of Medicine for Women on Monday afternoon. Among the speakers were the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Miss Jex Blake, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., Dr. King Chambers, and Lady Stanley of Alderley. Miss Shove, Miss Kart, and Miss Clark took certificates of honour and prizes for study in various branches of medical science, while Miss Jane Hammond took a £25 prize for three years for leadership in natural science.

Lord Hatherley presided at a public meeting, held on Wednesday in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, to consider the best means of placing the Westminster Nurses' Home, an institution in which the late Lady Augusta Stanley took much interest, on a solid and permanent basis. Letters were read from Dean Stanley expressing his views on the subject; from the Duke of Westminster, with a donation of £500; and from Lord Overstone and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., contributing £100 each. The amount required is about £15,000. There was a fund in hand of £1500. Subscriptions promised amount to over £1300, including £300 from the chairman. A resolution was passed in support of the object of the meeting, and a committee appointed to carry it out.

A meeting of the Victoria (philosophical) Institute was held, on Monday, at its Rooms, 10, Adelphi-terrace. After the election of new members, of whom fifty were announced as having been admitted during the past four months, it was stated that Professor Birks would deliver the annual address for 1876, and that the next three meetings, by kind permission, were to be held at the house of the Society of Arts. A paper on the Metaphysics of Scripture was then read by Professor Challis, in which he took into account that department of metaphysics which comes after, and is intimately related to, natural science, his object being to inquire, in this limited sense, whether the basis of metaphysics could be said to exist in the teaching of Scripture. Many took part in the discussion, after which Professor Challis replied.

A real ice skating-rink, called the Glaciarium, was opened at the Old Clock House, Chelsea, last Saturday. The rink was designed by Mr. John Gamgee, who, as he told his guests on Saturday, in the course of experiments on the production of artificial cold for the preservation of meat the process occurred to him by means of which he would now engage to put down twelve square miles of ice. Mr. Gamgee simply condenses sulphurous acid under pressure. This on being released produces intense cold, which is transmitted to a tank filled with an unctuous liquid—glycerine and water. This liquid, rendered much colder than ice, circulates through pipes laid on the floor of the rink and covered with two or three inches of water. The intense cold of the liquid passing through the pipes keeps the water constantly frozen.

The annual Royal Academy banquet was given, last Saturday evening, under the presidency of Sir Francis Grant. Mr. Disraeli, in replying to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, remarked that the conditions of life in this country were not very favourable to the influence of a Government upon the fine arts. It was not, in a city like London, in the power of any Government to create a consecrated quarter where groups of palaces and temples can represent the aesthetic convictions of a nation. The climate repudiates fresco, and, although we are still successful in producing heroes, we are hardly so fortunate in producing their statues. The Government of the country had, however, during the last thirty years, created a National Gallery, and successfully established schools of art throughout the country. Referring to the Royal Academy Exhibition, Mr. Disraeli said that, not being so fortunate as to be an artist, and being so fortunate as not to be a critic, he would not presume to decide what may be the cause of the various and perennial charms of the English school of painting, but he would venture to say it was its originality. No school that had existed for a century, at least, had produced so many first-rate works in so many different styles as the English school—which was the proof and mark of its originality. The Duke of Cambridge replied for the Army, Mr. Ward-Hunt for the Navy, Mr. Froude and Sir James Paget for the interests of literature and science, the Lord Chancellor for the guests, and the Lord Mayor for the City Corporation. Lieutenant Cameron acknowledged the toast of his health, and the President returned thanks on behalf of the Academy, prosperity to which was proposed by the Lord Chancellor. Sir Francis stated that the Academy had recently passed a law to increase the number of Associates from twenty to thirty, and that all were to have the privilege of voting at all elections. The constituency therefore, which was formerly limited to forty-two members of the Academy, will in future consist of seventy-two of the leading members of the profession. The works sent this year for exhibition were 5025, being a considerable increase on those sent in former years, and they could only hang 1500.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SEVILLE: DRIVING A SPANISH "TURN-OUT."
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



STREET SCENE IN LISBON: FROM A PICTURE BY THE VISCOUNT DE MENEZES IN THE COLLECTION OF KING FERDINAND, AT LISBON.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There was a meeting last Monday at the residence of Mr. John Murray, in Albemarle-street, of the committee of the Byron Memorial Fund. The Earl of Rosslyn was in the chair, and, among other members of the committee, Lords Lovelace, Dorchester, and Stanhope, Mr. W. O. Frith, R.A., Mr. A. Elmore, R.A., Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Trelawney, Mr. Frederick Locker, and Mr. Alfred Austin were present—a sufficiently representative gathering. From the statement of the honorary secretary, Mr. Richard Edgecombe, it appears that some three thousand pounds are already in hand, and that two thousand pounds more are absolutely needed to carry out the memorial. As I mentioned a week or two since, the committee had decided that the poet's statue should be erected in the Green Park, over against Piccadilly, and that the material of the effigy should be marble, and not bronze; but as regards the latter part of this decision the discussion has been reopened, and a sub-committee was appointed on Monday to collect evidence from sculptors and men of science as to the relative eligibility of bronze and marble. If the public would only subscribe an additional four thousand pounds the statue might be provided with a canopy, and would then, like Sir Walter's effigy at Edinburgh, defy the asperity of our detestable climate; but that is too much to hope for, seeing that Lord Byron was only a poet, and not an Object of Interest from the Interior of Africa. Meanwhile, there is as much to be said for and against bronze as for and against marble; and, as respects the first named, the opinion of Dr. Percy, the eminent metallurgist, would be extremely valuable. But the most important thing of all will be to gather the additional two thousand pounds. The Court of Common Council have already nobly done their part by subscribing a hundred guineas to the memorial; but is there nothing to be looked for from the wealthy and munificent Livery Companies of the city of London; and might not very advantageous results accrue from a public banquet, held at the height of the season, with Mr. Disraeli, the President of the Memorial Committee, in the chair?

French "comic" papers are, as a rule, to my mind at least, provocative of anything but mirth, dealing as their artists and writers generally do with the most drearily hackneyed episodes of *Bal Masqué* and Quartier Latin life. But I find a notable exception this week in a cartoon from the witty pencil of Grevin, in the *Journal Amusant*. The sketch is called "Le nouveau valet de chambre." The New Footman (evidently "raised" in the provinces) has been instructed to deliver a message to his noble mistress, from her equally noble mamma. So he stumbles, *en pleine soirée*, across the drawing-room, and thus acquires himself of his mission: "Madame la Duchesse fait dire à Madame la Baronne que Madame la Marquise l'attend chez Monsieur;"—but here the "New Footman" breaks down. "Enfin, vous;" he pursues "vous là, chez vot' mère on vous demande." The speech might be Englished thus: "Her Grace desires me to tell your Ladyship that his Lordship is waiting with—drat it all: your mother wants you." Surely John Leech in his palmiest time never imagined a droller bit of "Flunkeyana" than the "New Footman."

M. Grevin's humorous picture reminds me of a capital "flunkey" story related by Alexandre Dumas the Elder. He was dining at the table of some local magnifico in Normandy, and was wont to declare that at the stage of the repast when the champagne ordinarily makes its appearance he heard the *maitre d'hôtel* whisper to the lady of the house, "En donnerai-je à l'homme de lettres?"—Is the author to have any? The hospitable hostess was of opinion that a glass of Moet and Chandon would do the man of letters no harm (an opinion which, unhappily, is not shared by our physicians), so Alexandre Dumas the Elder was permitted to enjoy his *spumante ealicem* of Epinay. A similar treat, to say nothing of iced punch with the turtle, hock and sherry after it, the "loving cup" after that, and Château Lafitte as a finale, is promised by the Lord Mayor of London to "the representatives of literature" at the Mansion House this instant Saturday evening. Thus the pleasant precedent set two years since by Sir Andrew Lusk, who, in addition to some three hundred authors and artists, welcomed not less than three prime donne *assolute* to his genial board, will be splendidly followed by Lord Mayor Cotton. Evidently the lines of the writer have fallen in pleasant places; and the butlers of the great are no longer in a state of dubiety as to whether he is to have any champagne.

Will you bear with me while I translate a letter recently read in a French court of justice? It is from a fond papa to his three little boys collectively:—

MY THREE LITTLE DARLINGS,

To-morrow, Thursday, you will all be with your dear mamma. You will do your best, I am sure, to show her how much you love her. Indeed, you cannot love her too fondly. Make as little noise as you can, in order that poor mamma may know that it is your earnest desire to be good and quiet little boys while you are with her. *A bientôt mes chers petits.* Love your papa as he loves and kisses you.

G. A. S.

STREET SCENE IN LISBON.

Our Engraving represents a picture by the Viscount de Menezes in the collection of his Majesty Dom Fernando (father of the present King of Portugal) at Lisbon. The female chestnut venders of Lisbon occupy a prominent position at the doors of wine shops, and at the gates of gardens, where spirits and other refreshments are sold to the humbler classes. They are always famous as gossips; but many are handsome girls and attractive to customers. A remarkable specimen of this class of women sits at the corner shown in the "Street Scene in Lisbon." It is a characteristic and well-known picture, by a Portuguese amateur artist, Viscount de Menezes, member of the Lisbon Royal Academy of Fine Arts. He resided for several years in Italy, and has evidently acquired his principles of colouring from the study of the works of the old Venetian school. This picture of the "Street Scene in Lisbon" is executed of lifesize, and so are many of the Viscount's other oil paintings, chiefly those which exist in the Royal collections at Lisbon, Brussels, and Rio de Janeiro. He has repeatedly had the honour, upon different occasions, of presenting the respective Sovereigns of those countries with some of his works. Many pictures by Viscount de Menezes may be seen at his own residence in Lisbon, as well as in the Gallery of the Royal Academy of that capital. There are also some of his works in England.

The *Morning Post* says that the Queen has conferred a baronetcy upon Sir Bartle Frere.

A meteoric stone weighing 8lbs., which is believed to have fallen on Thursday week, has been dug out of a meadow near the Wellington and Market Drayton Railway, about a mile north of Gladstone station. It had buried itself to a depth of eighteen inches, including fourteen inches of clay.

The Rev. R. S. Oldham, the popular pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, who has given twenty-five years' excellent ministerial service to Glasgow, was, on Saturday week, presented with a silver salver and a check for £500. Sheriff Dickson made the presentation, in the name of the members of the Episcopal Church in Glasgow.

must necessarily commence their saltatory education at a very early age; but, in the intervals of their *entrechats* and their *terre-à-terres*, they will be duly sent to the Board Schools. Mr. Mapleson's scheme seems to me not only a very feasible, but, potentially, a very beneficial one. Of modern "pets of the ballet" the name is Legion; but theatrical dancing, as a Fine Art, has sunk to a most melancholy depth of degradation, and unless speedy and vigorous steps (I mean no pun) be made to revive it, the "Code of Terpsichore" will become a dead letter, utterly swamped amidst the barbarous lawlessness of *Opéra-Bouffe* "cellar-flaps" and nigger "break-downs." As for National Ballet Schools, such academies are of the most respectable antiquity. The late M. Blasis, "of the King's Theatre, and composer of ballets," states, indeed, in his "Art of Dancing" (London, 1828), on the authority of the learned Saverio Mattei, that "the Roman corporation of Tibicines and Tibicinae were not dancers, but flute players; although admirers of the Terpsichorean art might first agree with the dancing-master who translated Cicero's "Tibicen sine tibiis non canere potest," as "you can't play the flute without a good pair of legs to keep time to the playing." Blasis was an enthusiast, and in his day the ballet flourished exceedingly. Where are its glories now? Where are the successors of Deshayes and Armand Vestris, of Fanny Bias and Bigottini—nay, whom have we among us to perpetuate even the traditions of the danseuses of the last generation—of Duvernay and Cerrito, of Fanny Ellsler and Lucille Grahn?

"Sentences are a lottery," an authority of great experience in the criminal law is reported to have said. Now, there should, ostensibly, be nothing whatever of the lottery element in so logical a proceeding as a sale by auction, at which it is usually assumed that the worth of a thing will be exhaustively ascertained by the amount of money which it brings under the hammer of the auctioneer. With all this, reading the account of the sale at Sotheby's recently of the magnificent collection of engravings and lithographs formed by that accomplished amateur, M. Philippe Burty, I find it difficult to resist the impression that at art-sales, as everywhere else, prizes and blanks, of a most unexpected kind, often turn up. Many of the rarest masterpieces in M. Burty's portfolios went, comparatively speaking, for a song. An etching, unique, by Paul Delaroche, fetched but a couple of guineas; only mediocre prices were realised by some of the most exquisite specimens of Henrique Dupont, Corot, and Flaming; while, on the other hand, a copy of that astonishingly wild and mysterious work, "Los Proverbios," by Francisco Goya y Lucientes, "published by the Reale Academia de Nobles Artes de San Fernando, Madrid, 1874," sold for £7 17s. 6d. The "Proverbios" are not worth a third of that sum. Goya's original plates are in the possession of the Royal Academy of San Fernando; and any tourist visiting Madrid has only to walk down to the Calle de Alcalá, and make application to the *custodio*, to become the possessor of the "Proverbs" for the moderate sum of thirty shillings. For a five-pound note he may acquire, as well, the "Caprichos" and the "Desastres de la Guerra." The thirty-seven plates in aquatint of Bull-fighting subjects, "La Tauromachia," are much rarer, and would be cheap at twenty guineas.

In the May part of the *Leisure Hour*, that pleasant family journal of instruction and recreation, I note a very succinct but entertaining historical sketch of the Royal Academy, together with a graphic reproduction of an old engraving of an Academy Exhibition at Somerset House in the year 1787. The times have changed and we are changed with them. In 1787 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with his star on his breast, condescended to mix with the general public on Opening Day. In our more refined age a day is specially set apart for the visit of Royalty to the Academy. In the print before me I observe a Bishop in gown and bands, and with a wig like unto a bird's nest, and a military officer in full uniform. From the presence, too, of a very frolicsome spaniel, with whom a little girl is playing, there would appear to have been, eighty-eight years ago, no law against the admission of dogs to the Academical precincts. The engraving contains a number of figures evidently meant for portraits of public characters. I fancy that I can descry old Nollekens, the sculptor, Caleb Whiteford, Edmund Burke, and Dr. Parr; but who, I wonder, is the sitting figure in top boots and a monstrous flapped hat, who is leaning on an enormous bludgeon. Is it a painter lying in wait for an art-critic of the day—say Peter Pindar, or "Polecat" Williams?

G. A. S.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Earl of Carnarvon, her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, entered into a long explanation of the state of affairs in the Barbadoes, hoping shortly to be able to show that he was justified in recommending the confederation scheme. Without hearing his defence, his Lordship declined to recall Governor Hennessy in deference to the great pressure which he admitted was being put upon him, and Earl Kimberley generally coincided in his views.

On the motion of Lord Selborne, on Monday, the Inns of Court Bill and the General School of Law Bill were read the second time. The Irish Peppage Bill was passed through Committee.

On Tuesday Lord Selborne drew attention, in a lengthened speech, to the terms of the proclamation issued under the Royal Titles Act, and asked for explanations with regard to its operation and effect. The Lord Chancellor explained that the proclamation followed exactly the words of the proclamation of 1801 in its application only to occasions and to instruments where the full title of the Sovereign was used, and that all documents of that description referring to the United Kingdom were covered by the exception specified. Treaties, diplomatic engagements, and commissions appointing the Governor-General of India, and Governors of the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Hong-Kong, were advisedly not included in the documents excepted. The security desired in the House of Commons, as expressed by the amendment of Mr. Pease, was that the bill should not authorise the use of the title in the United Kingdom; and the proclamation was in exact accordance with that proposal, which had been withdrawn on the promise of the Government that the matter should be provided for by proclamation. The noble and learned Lord also repudiated with indignation the idea that there had been a breach of any engagement whatever. Lord Hatherley observed that he still retained the opinion that there had been a positive understanding that the title should be localised to India, and that that had not been carried out. The subject then dropped.

Their Lordships sat only for about twenty minutes on Thursday, and disposed of no public business of general interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Eustace Smith called attention, yesterday week, to the correspondence on the Bengal famine. He proposed the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the disaster and the various systems of relief adopted. Sir George Campbell, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, explained the steps taken by the Indian Government in the emergency, and recommended certain general principles for future adoption. Lord George Hamilton characterised the motion as a vote of censure, and expressed his belief that the appointment of a Committee would not do much practical good, it being generally allowed that the policy of the Indian Government during the famine was attended with singular success. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Grant Duff, and other hon. members spoke during the debate. On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 103. Supply and the Merchant Shipping Bill were taken in Committee.

Mr. Stafford Howard took his seat for East Cumberland, on Monday, in the room of Mr. Hodgson, deceased. At an early hour the House resumed in Committee the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill, taking up the 24th clause, providing that a contribution should be made from the Mercantile Marine Fund to training-ships. This, as well as the 25th clause, relating to expenses incurred for seamen (engaged without certificates of health) left abroad, was struck out. The 27th clause, enacting that the ship's managing owner or manager should be registered, was amended, at the instance of Sir Henry Holland, by inserting a proviso imposing a penalty for neglect to register instead of power to detain. Eventually the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Committee proceeded to consider the new clauses of which notice had been given. The clause fixing Oct. 1 next as the date for the commencement of the Act and that relating to the place of investigation were adopted without discussion.

Sir Henry James asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, whether, at the time the Royal Titles Bill was in Committee, it was the intention of the Government not to advise her Majesty to take the title of Empress to be borne in this country, and whether the proclamation rendered it a title of a local character to be borne in India. In reply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was the intention of the Government to advise that the title of Empress should be of a local character to be borne in India; but there were circumstances under which it was necessary for the Queen to acknowledge herself in this country and allow others to acknowledge her as Empress of India. Mr. C. Lewis, in addressing the House for a return of the form of the oath taken by the members of the Privy Council, alluded to a speech recently made by Mr. Lowe, at Retford, in reference to the Royal Titles Bill, and an animated debate ensued. The right hon. member for the University of London declined to answer certain interrogatories put to him. Mr. Disraeli somewhat severely censured Mr. Lowe for his alleged breach of faith, and on a division the motion was ultimately passed by 91 votes to 37. The House then proceeded with the orders of the day.

Wednesday's sitting was almost wholly occupied with a motion of Mr. Meldon for the second reading of the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill. Mr. Gibson moved its rejection, and on a division the bill was lost by a majority of 106. The Trades Union Act (1871) Amendment Bill and the Salmon Fisheries Bill were read the third time.

On Thursday Lord H. Lennox (who was much cheered on his reappearance), in reply to Mr. Gregory, stated that at the slow rate of progress now being made in the construction of the new Law Courts there was little hope of the building being finished within the specified time. In reply to Mr. Eustace Smith, the Attorney-General said that there was nothing in the proclamation under the Royal Titles Act that justified Sir B. Burke advising the Corporation of Dublin to use the title of Empress of India in a congratulatory address, or for its use by her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom. In reply to Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Bourke said that the Government Foreign Office was informed it was the intention of the Swedish Government to withdraw the exequatur of the British Vice-Consul at Stockholm. An inquiry was being held on the matter, and until the result was known he could not say what steps would be taken. Sir H. James gave notice that he would, on the earliest possible opportunity, move the following resolution—"That this House, having regard to the declarations made by her Majesty's Ministers during the progress of the Royal Titles Bill through Parliament, is of opinion that the Queen's proclamation does not make adequate provision for restraining or preventing the use of the title of Empress of India in relation to the affairs of her Majesty's Dominions other than India." He would place it on the paper for supply to-morrow, in the hope that in the meantime the Prime Minister would arrange with the noble Lord, the leader of the Opposition, for an early day. Mr. Disraeli said that the resolution involved a vote of censure as well as

vote of want of confidence which it was desirable the House should consider without any unnecessary delay. He would therefore suggest that it should come on next Thursday, if that day were convenient to the hon. and learned gentleman. Mr. Lowe asked permission of the House to make a personal statement. He was precluded by the strict rules of the House from saying anything on Tuesday night in reference to the communication that was then made from her Majesty; but, having taken time to consider, he would now say that the statement he had made at Retford he believed at the time to be true; but he frankly acknowledged that, notwithstanding this, he ought not to have made it. It was wrong, because no one had a right to drag the name of the Sovereign into disputes in that House. He regretted he did not remember that her Majesty was the only person who had any difficulty in announcing anything personal to herself. After the statement made on her behalf he could not doubt that he was wrong, and he now expressed his sincere regret, as one who was wholly and heartily a dutiful and loyal subject, that she had by any fault of his been put to the disagreeable necessity of making a communication on such a subject (cheers). He willingly retracted what he had said, and humbly offered his most sincere apology to her Majesty for the error he had committed (cheers). The Merchant Shipping Bill once more occupied the attention of the House in Committee.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the very liberal addition of upwards of £3000 to the various stakes, it cannot be said that the Sandown Park Second Spring Meeting proved a genuine success. Partly owing to the cold and showery weather, the ladies' lawn, which ought to be such a feature at these gatherings, was nearly deserted, and, though the ring was fairly full, the general attendance was poor. The fields for most of the events were good, though the class of horses engaged was not, as a rule, up to the average. Two or three unfortunate mistakes occurred during the meeting. In the Esher Handicap The Rabbi (6 st. 4 lb.), Roehampton (6 st. 7 lb.), and The Mandarin (7 st. 10 lb.) ran out of the course when holding a good lead; and this contretemps enabled Sensation (6 st. 10 lb.) to win cleverly from Lady Patricia (8 st. 12 lb.). Then, in the Great Sandown Hurdle Race, which was won by Arbitrator (10 st. 12 lb.) on the following day, it was discovered that only eight instead of nine flights of hurdles had been jumped, and the race was declared null and void—an impotent conclusion to a good struggle, which was most unsatisfactory to everyone except the promoters of the meeting, who thereby saved the £300 added money. The starting in some of the races was not very good, though the narrowness of the course is some excuse for this; and in the Sandown Park Stakes, for which Go Bang was made a strong favourite, he got off so badly that he had no chance; and Lady Ronald, improving considerably on her Epsom form, was in front from start to finish. The last day was devoted exclusively to steeplechasing and hurdle-racing; and, though it is very late in the year for cross-country events, the Grand International Steeplechase brought out a brilliant field in point of quality. A punishing struggle between Chimney Sweep (11 st. 5 lb.) and Palm (11 st. 8 lb.) ended in favour of the former by a length; and behind the pair were such accomplished jumpers as Master Mowbray (13 st. 2 lb.), Shifnal (12 st. 10 lb.), and Lancet (11 st. 13 lb.).

The attendance at the First Spring Meeting at Newmarket was not so large as usual; nor was this surprising, for the programme presented a beggarly appearance, the Two Thousand and One Thousand being the only races which promised to prove exciting. Skylark was allowed to walk over for the Coffee-Room Stakes on Tuesday; but, as he shirked his engagement over the D.M. on the following day, in which the moderate Glendale appeared the most formidable of his opponents, he met with strong opposition for the Derby, and was driven back to 10 to 1, and in some cases a point more was laid against him.

A most sensational Two Thousand has ended in the easy victory of a colt, who, according to all the prophets, was only started to secure certain bets made by his owner that he would be sent to the post. Ridden by an obscure stable-lad, and apparently far above himself in condition, Petrarch not only won, but, in racing parlance, absolutely "slaughtered" his opponents. For speed and stamina he beat them "pointless," as coursers say; and not even that flying wonder Macgregor gave a greater idea of immeasurable superiority. Yet Macgregor did not win the Derby, as more than one writer has significantly pointed out. There is, however, a vast difference between the two cases. Macgregor was a light, shelly horse, with forelegs so stilted that several good judges predicted that they would give way in the severe descent from Tattenham-corner—a verdict which was verified to the letter. Petrarch, on the contrary, is not only one of the finest three-year-olds we ever set eyes on, but apparently has a set of legs capable of any reasonable amount of work, and, in addition, such easy, elastic action, that he seems to us particularly adapted for the ups and downs of the Epsom racecourse. Petrarch, indeed, was a veritable "Triton among minnows," and made his stable companion, Kaleidoscope, look quite small and mean, though the latter was trained to the hour, and started a warm favourite. Rosinante has grown into a magnificent colt, and it is a sad pity that he is a confirmed roarer; but we were much disappointed with M. de Fligny, who is now somewhat high in the leg, and decidedly deficient in muscular development. These were the only notable competitors that were saddled in the Birdcage, and we did not, therefore, see Great Tom, Fetterlock, Julius Cæsar, or Glacis. Chiefly through the fractiousness of Glacis and Rosinante, there was a considerable delay at the post; but at length they got off well together. Julius Cæsar showed in front for a few strides, when his place was taken by Camembert, who made the running at such a pace that Glacis retired beaten at the end of a quarter of a mile. Father Claret and Fetterlock were done with soon afterwards, and Petrarch, making all the rest of the running, won with ridiculous ease from Julius Cæsar and Kaleidoscope. The former, who struggled with great gameness, was three lengths behind Petrarch, and it is probable that one or two of the others could have beaten Kaleidoscope had they been ridden out. Immediately the race was over there was a great demonstration in favour of Petrarch for the Derby, for which as little as 7 to 4 was freely accepted about him. Great praise is due to his jockey, a lad named Luke, who had never previously steered a winner at Newmarket. Noting that Gavarni easily defeated Glendale in a Post Sweepstakes, we may pass over the remainder of the day's racing.

On Saturday last a team of Canadian amateurs and twelve picked Iroquois Indians sailed for England, where they will give exhibitions of their national game of La Crosse. They will appear first in Ireland, then in Scotland, and on Saturday, June 3, will play their first English match at Hurlingham. The game of La Crosse has proved very popular among the members of the Thames Hare and Hounds, who have practised it on Wimbledon-common; and the appearance of some of the

best players in the world ought to attract immense crowds in London.

The Junior Thames Yacht Club began its season by holding its annual opening cruise and dinner on Saturday last.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms, at the 175th anniversary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The report stated that the collections and subscriptions during the year amounted to £125,294, and that 528 missionaries were engaged in various fields of religious work. Among the speakers was Sir Bartle Frere.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall—Mr. Justice Lush in the chair. Earlier in the day the concluding meeting of the Baptist Union was held in the Walworth-road chapel.

At the dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, the same evening, the Earl of Aberdeen said that the members of both Houses of Parliament were indebted to cabmen, who were most praiseworthy persons. The Lord Mayor, who presided, said he did not believe the cabman was half so black as he was painted. The cabmen were ambitious to build an asylum or almshouses if they could raise £1200; and there was a person in the room who was ready to give them the land for a site. A list of donations was read amounting to £350.

Lord Ebury presided, the same day, at the annual general meeting of the governors and subscribers of the London Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street. The report, read by the official manager, showed that the number of inpatients last year was 395, of out-patients 6696. The income for the year 1875 was £2603, against £3108 expended.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held, on Monday, at Exeter Hall, when there was a large attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P. According to the report submitted to the meeting evidence of deepening attachment to the society was afforded by the steady augmentation of the ordinary income. The total home receipts for the year were £137,000, which showed an increase of £591 as compared with last year, while the foreign receipts amounted to £22,105.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance League was held at Exeter Hall in the evening, Mr. Samuel Bowly, the President, in the chair.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England began its sittings, on Monday night, in Canning-street church, Liverpool. The retiring Moderator, Rev. J. Matheson, of Hampstead, preached the sermon, and nominated the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D., of Regent-square, London, as his successor. Dr. Dykes, having been elected Moderator for the year, gave the opening address. The Synod then proceeded to the election of committees. On Wednesday a resolution approving of the proposed union with the United Presbyterian Church was carried with only two dissentients. A special meeting of the Synod is to be held on the 25th inst. to complete the union.

The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held, on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Chichester. His Lordship spoke of the encouraging success, both with respect to the increase of funds and the spread of the society's missionary work, especially in Africa. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Rev. John Barton, Viscount Midleton, the Rev. Canon Hoare, and other speakers addressed the assembly. The receipts for the year exceeded £195,000.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern. The subscriptions amounted to £432.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society was held at the London Tavern—Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., in the chair.

By the kindness of the Duke of Westminster, a concert was given, on Tuesday, at Grosvenor House, for the benefit of the National Orphan Home for Girls, Ham-common, Surrey. A very good audience was secured by the exertion of the ladies' patronesses.

On Wednesday evening the eighty-seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Literary Fund took place at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Goschen, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor, Lord Houghton, Lord O'Hagan, Lieutenant Cameron, and Sir Henry Rawlinson. The subscriptions were about £900.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held, on Wednesday morning, at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Among the speakers and supporters of the chairman were the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The receipts for the past year amounted to £222,320; and during the year 2,682,185 copies of bibles, and portions of scripture were issued by the society.

The anniversary meeting of the London City Mission was held on Thursday week at Exeter Hall—the Marquis of Cholmondeley presiding. The work of the society's agents, of which particulars were given in the report adopted by the meeting, included 2,701,454 visits. The total receipts of last year were £47,047, and the total expenditure was £46,807. Lord Shaftesbury (one of the speakers) observed that, although the efforts of the society had not produced a city of saints, they had succeeded in preventing London becoming a city of devils.

The eighth annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary, Lisle-street, Leicestershire, will be held at Willis's Rooms to-day (Saturday), when his Excellency the French Ambassador will occupy the chair.

The fifth concert of the Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Society will be given this (Saturday) evening, in aid of the funds of the German Hospital.

The friends of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children will dine together at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday next—the Marquis of Lorne in the chair; and there will be a conversazione in the Hall of Physicians afterwards.

An evening concert will be given at St. George's Hall, next Thursday, by the Wandering Minstrels, on behalf of the funds of University College Hospital.

A ball will be given at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, the 25th inst., in aid of the building fund of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road.

A site has been selected and plan secured for the erection of a free library and museum for Derby. Mr. Bass, M.P., a few years ago gave a donation of £5000 towards the object, and he has now expressed his intention to increase the gift to £8000.

A match with the Martini-Henry rifle was fired on Saturday between the 77th Regiment and the 26th Kent Volunteers, at Woolwich, the result being that the regulars were successful with fourteen points.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

It is clear that our Government officials are themselves losing faith in armour-clads, even in vessels of the Inflexible class, carrying armour of the heaviest kind which has yet been employed. Mr. Barnaby, in a paper he lately read before the Institution of Naval Architects, admits that even the most powerful armour-clad could be quickly destroyed by a torpedo-boat. But his remedy for this evil is not the abandonment of ironclads but the introduction of a fleet of torpedo-boats to protect them. It will occur to most persons that if the duel is to be between torpedo-boats, of which the armour-clads are to be only spectators, it might as well be fought out without the presence of armour-clads at all, and, seeing that a single ironclad would purchase a whole fleet of torpedo-boats, the advantage will lie with that power which encumbers itself least with ironclads and brings most torpedo-boats into the field. It is in our judgment sheer folly to continue the construction of professedly shot-proof structures which existing guns can pierce, and which even the third or fourth rate guns of the future will riddle with ease. What has now to be done is to perfect the torpedo system. Spar torpedoes are an imperfect device. Whitehead's torpedoes, propelled by compressed air, are deficient in locomotive force, especially near the termination of their flight, as the pressure of the air declines from the beginning to the end of their course. Such torpedoes could be prevented from striking ships by hanging nets thirty or forty feet distant from them, whereas really efficient torpedoes should be able to pierce all such defences. The Government should employ some thoroughly competent person to work this subject up.

The waste of chips and trimmings in the manufacture of cork is about seventy per cent of the weight of cork used, and various expedients have been proposed for utilising this waste material. Some of it is at present ground between millstones, to form kampflichen, with the aid of dissolved india-rubber. M. Dalma, of Bordeaux, proposes to use it for the production of illuminating gas, for which it is said to be well adapted. The residual charcoal, being very light, might be used for many purposes with advantage.

A manuscript is said to have been discovered in the Azores, stating that in 1500 the northern part of America was colonised by emigrants from Oporto and the island of Terceira. This account was written by Francisco de Souza, in 1570.

A correspondent of the *Garden* states as illustrative of the great penetrating power of growing roots that at the Mitcham Junction station, where the platform is laid with a thick coating of asphalt, the shoots from the roots of coltsfoot plants push up the asphalt into little hillocks, which afterwards crack and the young leaves appear.

In his last report to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, Professor Wyville Thomson shows grounds for concluding that the bottom water of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is an india-ought from the southern sea, owing to an excess of evaporation over precipitation in the land portions of the northern hemisphere, and an excess of precipitation over evaporation in the middle and southern part of the water hemisphere. He does not think there is any vertical circulation of the water from differences of specific gravity.

M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire has lately read before the French Acclimatisation Society a paper giving some interesting information on the subject of truffles. The truffle was at one time supposed to be a kind of gall produced among the roots of the oak by the puncture of an insect. But it is now well known to be a subterranean cryptogam, the growth of which is encouraged by the shade of trees. Both dogs and pigs are trained to hunt for truffles. It is only in calcareous soils truffles thrive, and under young trees, such as oaks of twenty years' growth. But they are also found under the mulberry, the laurestinus, and some other trees.

Among the numerous productions of France and Italy which are being made available for our use by increased facilities of locomotion are fruits of all kinds, and among them green almonds. The almond will ripen in this country. But it is from Southern Europe that our supplies chiefly come. The best kind, called Jordan almonds, comes from Malaga.

Besides the experimental 81-ton gun and the four similar guns now being made for the turrets of the Inflexible, there are no guns of the largest class now under order at Woolwich, but there are a number of 38-ton guns. We do not find that any attempt has yet been made to combine the gun and the rocket, though that is a combination of great promise, and one which we have repeatedly pressed upon public attention.

At Waltham Abbey the production of gun-cotton has been for the present suspended. A rope of gun-cotton ignited by a spark burns slowly without flame. When fulminating powder is used as the means of ignition it explodes with violence.

The highest class of railway speed recorded was attained by Brunel with the Courier class of locomotives, which reached a speed of seventy-eight miles an hour. Stirling, on the Great Northern, attained a speed of seventy-five miles an hour, with sixteen carriages.

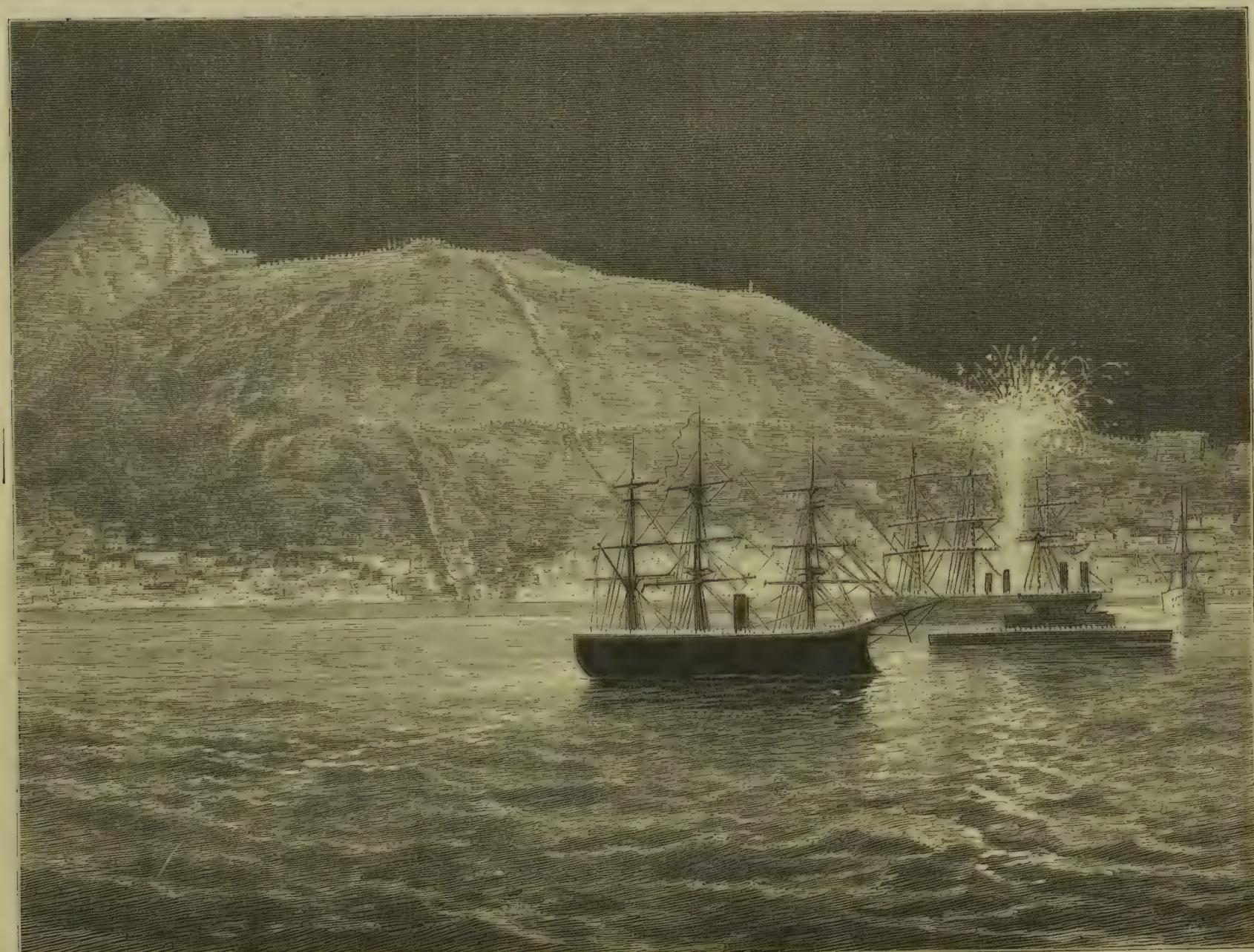
In former times wrought iron was made from the ore by the simple process of deoxidising an oxide; and this method is still pursued in the native furnaces used in India and other undeveloped countries. The direct process, however, required pure ores, which were limited in quantity; but for such ores the direct process seems to be the preferable one. It is found, however, that the iron made in this way from Lancashire hematite, though very tough when cold, is red short at a yellow heat; and hence the attempts which have been made to carry out this mode of manufacture have been unsuccessful. The Bilbao ores appear to be the most promising ones for this process. The ore, mixed with carbon, should be fed into a common melting-furnace, and the metallic sponge produced should be melted by a neutral flame, entering at the tuyeres. In America a good deal of iron is now made with gas which issues from the earth.

The Waterwitch, built in 1866, and propelled by a stream of water issuing from each side, was at one time expected to yield favourable results; but she has sunk out of sight, and nothing was heard of her for many years. She is, however, now to be tried again, after some alterations have been made in her. She is a vessel of 775 tons burthen, 162 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 13 ft. 9 in. deep; and on her trial-trip she indicated about 700 horses, and attained a speed of nine knots. There are several faults in the vessel which have impaired her efficiency. The nozzles, through which the water issues, are too small, and should have been placed in the run of the vessel instead of on the sides. The rotating fan is too large, by which the friction of the water is made larger than necessary. There is no reason, moreover, why the method of hydraulic propulsion should not be used in combination with the screw. A better result would thus be got than is obtainable from either expedient singly.

China is beginning to move in the path of progress. Advice from Hong-Kong report that a company of mandarins has been formed to export tea and silk to London in their own steamers. Messrs. John Bourne and Co., of London, have lately sent a great deal of machinery to China, including coal, mining plant, and material for two short railways.



DONKEY RACE AT THE GIBRALTAR ATHLETIC SPORTS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ILLUMINATION OF GIBRALTAR IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

A JOURNEY INTO THE HERZEGOVINA.



STARTING FROM RISANO.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SLEEPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

The Sketches of our Special Artists and others published during the last six months have supplied abundant Illustrations of the combatant doings between the insurgents and the Turks, as well as of the sufferings of the unhappy peasantry, and the scenery of their rugged country, or the neighbouring Dalmatian seaports. The rough mode of travelling, and the rather imperfect accommodation for travellers at night, upon the roads leading into those highlands of the Adriatic shore, are shown in two of our Engravings for the encouragement of future English visitors. There was more severe fighting, between Friday and Sunday last, and a telegram has been received from Mukhtar Pasha, giving particulars of the engagements fought by him since his departure from Gatschko on Thursday week. He says:—

"On Friday the Imperial troops encountered the insurgents intercepting the road to Presjeka, and dispersed them after four hours' fighting. The convoys of provisions were victoriously conveyed into Niksic, and the troops afterwards returned to Presjeka. On Saturday morning they were attacked by the insurgents, who had received reinforcements. The fighting lasted until evening, and the insurgents were compelled to take to flight. During these two days the insurgents lost between three and four hundred killed and wounded. On Sunday morning, having ascertained that the insurgents, who had received further reinforcements, were intrenched in the forest near Presjeka, on the side of Piva, in order to cut off the line of retreat, the Imperial troops attacked them, and, after sanguinary fighting, which lasted until eight o'clock in the evening without intermission, the enemy was routed. The victory was decisive, and the losses of the insurgents were considerable, being estimated at about 1000 killed and wounded. We, moreover, captured a large quantity of arms. The forest being very dense, we were not able to distinguish the number of Montenegrins in the insurgent ranks. On the first day the insurgents were 8500; on the second, 13,500; and on Sunday, the third day, 16,000 strong. In all the engagements the Imperial troops lost fifty-eight killed, including four officers, and 161 wounded, including seven officers. We returned to Gatschko without further fighting."

SIGNOR ROSSI IN "KING LEAR."

On Wednesday Signor Rossi appeared at Drury Lane for the first time in King Lear, which performance we may now compare with that of his Hamlet. We may say at once that the present character suits him better in all respects than the previous one. Two things are clear—first, that Rossi likes the part; and, secondly, that he grasps it. His study of it is evidently original, though in the general outline it differs little from that which has obtained among our own actors. There are, however, differences. For instance, instead of Lear entering with tottering steps and other indications of extreme age, he comes running in and proceeds to business with a remarkable precipitancy. By this we suppose that the actor seeks to mark his habitual impatience, irritability, and rashness. In general our artistes suffer these to appear gradually; but Rossi prefers to exhibit them at once, and so to start from an advanced point. His appearance is extremely good. He looks a barbaric chief—old, but full of vigour, with a determination which is suggested by his hasty entrance. He is not without dignity, however, and his costume and bearing are majestic and imposing. Nay, in all things, even when most eccentric, he is "every inch a King." The same characteristics carry the actor through the performance. "Let me not stay a jot for dinner;" "Who am I, Sir?" "Do you bandy words with me, you rascal?"—all these points were made with admirable skill. His curse, also, at the end of the first act, was powerfully interpreted. As the second act proceeded we had further evidence of the actor's full comprehension of the character, and in the concluding speech his passion rivalled that of the malediction in the first. The third act was really grand; throughout, and in every part, it was carefully acted. The scenic appliances were in keeping with the situation. The moral storm and the elemental were in terrible accordance.

At length we come to Lear's recognition of Cordelia—an incident most charmingly and pathetically rendered. It "touched," indeed, "the sacred fount of sympathetic tears." We now looked forward to the catastrophe with satisfaction, and were not disappointed. The father with his murdered daughter in his arms! "Is it the promised end or image of that horror?" Signor Rossi has fully justified his claim to be one of the finest exponents of Lear. He was decidedly well supported. Signor E. Buffi in Glo'ster, F. Cristini in Edmund, P. Fiocchi in Edgar, and Signora E. Cattaneo in Cordelia, were all competent representatives of the various dramatic persons. Signor Cianchi, the fool, was careful, purposeful, and in all respects meritorious; but we desired something more youthful. Our English practice of having it enacted by a young female conduced much to the lightness and vivacity of the scene; but there is an honesty in the Continental mode which commends it to the critical conscience—if there be such a faculty.

The Times' correspondent at Calcutta, in a telegram dated April 30, states that Major Sandeman's expedition had reached Khirta, in the Bhola Pass, where an outbreak of cholera delayed his advance. The disease was, however, abating, and the march towards Khelat will probably soon be resumed. On the Pun-

jaub frontier affairs look less favourable. Two Afreedi clans have sent away their families to a place of safety, proclaimed war, and made several raids, in which they attacked a village five miles from Peshawur and carried away 120 head of cattle. Other mountain tribes are said to have joined them. A strong force will be sent from Peshawur, which, it is rumoured, will enter the Khyber Pass. The telegram also states that the troops sent to escort the Grosvenor Mission—Colonel Jebb commanding—have arrived at Bhamo, and will march thence to Manwne. Colonel Duncan, the Political Agent at Mandalay, accompanies the troops.

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BITS OF KENT.

The Vale of the Darent, a clear chalk stream, lies north and south, crossing the North Downs, from the neighbourhood of Sevenoaks to the Thames near Erith, opening to a wider bottom in conjunction with the Vale of Cray. Its villages are picturesque and old-fashioned, abounding in those characteristic "bits" so dear to our well-known Artist, the tasteful travelling penciller of a hundred specimens of antique building, and of rustic, forest, or sea-cliff scenery, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in foreign lands. An occasional correspondent has scribbled the following artless report of a half-holiday ramble, which will do for a commentary upon Mr. Read's sketches:-

"It was noon last Saturday, and I felt, as every working Londoner must often feel, jaded in nerve and brain, in need of a few hours' quiet, fresh air, mild exercise, and rural outlook. So I hastened to the Ludgate-hill station, escaping gladly from the din of our streets, and got my return-ticket for Swanley Junction. At one o'clock there I was, fifteen miles from town, alone upon a free highway crossing the breezy open country of low chalk hills between the Vale of the Crays and that of the Darent. Skylarks rose with joyous flight, and poured out their incessant fountains of passionate song far above my head in the heavens. Presently, after passing the sixteenth milestone from London, I turned into a left-hand by-road, admiring the fair show of apple-blossom in the spacious orchards, which cover much land hereabouts with their orderly ranks of trees, apple or cherry, sometimes overhanging an underwood of raspberry or gooseberry bushes. The arable fields are clean and tidy as the beds of a pleasure-garden. Here and there a field is stuck full of hop-poles; or the poles, freshly cut from the neighbouring copse, are ranged for drying, as soldiers pile their muskets in camp, a number of them laid aslant together, supporting each other at one end. The kilns, or "oast-houses," round buildings of brick with conical roofs, in which the hops of next autumn will be dried, are a feature of Kentish husbandry. In this backward spring the woods are yet leafless;



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SHOREHAM.



FRANKS.



YEW-TREE, HORTON KIRBY.

only a thickening veil of greenness half fills their fine tracery of branches and twigs. But the turf beneath is spangled with primroses, which, as Peter Bell would remark, are yellow. Other familiar flowers, the violet, the pretty white starwort, the mallow, wild tulip, and wild geranium adorn the hedges of this lane, to say nothing of an exquisite variety of weedy foliage. The blackbird and the thrush, a hundred yards off, pipe their jolly tunes for the idler's especial gratification. Little rustic children, with clean-washed faces, run from their mothers' cottages and fall to playing at the field-gate. There is a soft, cool wind and a lightly-clouded sky, presently opening to gleams of sunshine. The cuckoo is heard to affirm that he thinks the season has begun. It is really spring, and there will be a summer, and these latter days of April are not unsweet. I like this lane better than your Milford-lane, near St. Clement Danes.

"I get my luncheon in the clean bare parlour of a small public-house by the quiet roadside. The good-humoured, good-looking, elderly dame at the bar fetches my bread and cheese and glass of beer. Meanwhile, I survey the porcelain shepherdesses on the mantelpiece, or the stuffed foreign birds, or read the late Duke of York's framed and glazed protest against Catholic Emancipation. Or, through the open window, I listen to the clucking of poultry; but through the open door comes a black greyhound, followed by a pet lamb. The two gentle creatures wait on each hand of me, to share my simple food; I bid them farewell and depart refreshed, having no intention of dinner later in the day. The 'plump head-waiter at the Cock,' hard by Temple Bar, shall not see my face this afternoon, expectant of a chop or steak with kidneys to follow. I can do very well without him."

"By lane and fieldpath, skirting the village of Swanley to my left, and an extensive piece of woodland opposite, I pass on in an easterly direction. Within an hour I reach the church of Sutton-at-Hone, which stands apart from its village, between a farmyard and a meadow, but has its sequestered graveyard in a grove of sheltering trees. The tower belfry is at this hour making itself heard with a sonorous chime of triple notes, the rehearsal or practice of a Sabbath summons, to be repeated in earnest to-morrow morning. I enter the church, and duly admire its beautiful painted windows and the coloured tiles of its chancel floor. Curious antiquities are here to be seen. The chancel screen is carved with a grotesque face; the tongue is hanging out of the mouth, and is fastened with a buckle. Surely this is a sculptured sermon on that wise text of St. James touching the man 'who brideth not his tongue!' But no, it is merely a sculptured pun, like the brazen nose on the door of an Oxford college; there was a family named Puckle-tongue once ruling this parish. Yonder is a tomb, the architectural shrine of a stone figure; it is that of an old gentleman in a dignified robe, with the frill and peaked beard of James I.'s time. Who is he? I ask myself. I look and see that it is Smith. What Smith? Why, the Smith, to be sure; Smith of Smith's Sound, up there towards the North Pole, where the Alert and Discovery, with Captain Nares and the author of 'Dame Europa's School,' have been spending their Christmas in the perpetual winter darkness and dead silence of the icy regions. It is Sir Thomas Smith, the famous London shipowner, who first proposed the North-west Passage from Baffin's Bay to Behring's Strait, which has cost many a brave English seaman's life, but which Captain Allen Young is likely to accomplish, with his Pandora, before many months from this date. It was in the year 1625, two centuries and a half ago, that Sir Thomas Smith, the first Governor of the original East India Company, one of the founders of Virginia, one of the earliest traders to Muscovy and to Guiana, died at this quiet Kentish village. The verses inscribed on his monument are worth copying and reprinting, but I have no pencil. This was the earthly end of Sir Thomas Smith's adventurous voyages and enterprises of discovery and commerce. All the Smiths, whose name is legion as well as Smith, must come to the same 'long home.'

"This village has a thriving look; the cottages are comfortable, though nowise pretty, and there is plenty of employment in the neighbouring paper-mills. Every door is open in that row of neat dwellings, with a front terrace of garden-plots raised high above the road; wives and mothers, or the eldest girls, stand to gossip in the afternoon leisure. The road farther on, keeping southward from the end of the street of Sutton-at-Hone, passes under a lofty viaduct of the railway, which here crosses the river Darent.

"This river is a clear brisk stream, four feet deep, and twenty or thirty wide, its banks overhung with alders in the verdant meadows. The rising ground above its right bank is crowned with large piles of building, a church, a factory or mill, and a group of 'residential villas.' Leaving them on my left hand, I walk up the river-side to Horton Kirby. 'Tis a village from which the Artist's sketchbook has borrowed more than one choice 'bit' of the picturesque.

"But 'Kirby' is a name that smacks of the north country—of Westmorland or Lancashire, or Yorkshire, or Lincolnshire—somewhere beyond the Trent. How comes it here upon the Darent, that true Danish name? The Lady Lora, one of the Norman family of De Ros, knights and barons of the Conquest, was given in marriage to Roger de Kirby in the time of King Edward I. The scanty remains of the De Ros feudal castle are still here to be found, but are not worth a sketch. The roadside churchyard of Horton Kirby is quite refreshing and even inviting to mortal repose, with its comfortable, plump rolls of soft green turf, like the bedding of an infant's couch snugly tucked up. I feel it would be nice to be dead and buried there. I would not live to the age of that ancient yew-tree, with its decayed and shattered trunk a mere fragment, but its branches still in leaf overhanging the stone coverlets of two or three more ambitious graves. It has experienced hundreds of winters and summers. The church, with its square tower, is built of flint-stones, like most of the churches in this district, with tiled roof steeply gabled, and has a regular cruciform shape. A little way from this village, just beyond the bridge over the lovely river, rises a fine old Elizabethan mansion, a stately pile of red brick with stone dressings, in a fair walled pleasure of smooth lawns and terrace-paths. It is called 'Franks,' and was built, as I have read, before the year 1594, by a certain Alderman of London, the Worshipful Launcelot Bathurst, who probably knew Sir Thomas Smith very well. He may have patronised Shakespeare at the Blackfriars or the Globe Theatre; he may have done service to Lord Burleigh, and homage to Queen Bess. He certainly had a good notion of a handsome country house.

"Ascending the higher ground west of this place, I walk on to Farningham, a village growing into a rustic little townlet, which is pleasantly seated on both the river banks, looking up and down the rich meadows and woodland slopes of this happy valley. The church, with its graveyard, does not seem to me so interesting as that of Horton Kirby; but the bridge, with its spreading pool of clear water below, the neatly kept pleasure-gardens in front of the Lion Hotel, and the graceful range of four arches, festooned with creeping plants, is a pleasant object to look at while I sit and drink my tea. This is the favourite resort of privileged anglers, and there is always trout to be had in the season, now about to commence, as my good friend G. H. H., ex-president of the

London Piscatorial Society, is very well aware. I don't fish, but I lounge, and it does me quite as much good. Over the bridge I saunter, past the Early English Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, up the hill and out at the other end of the village, on to the paper-mills and hamlet of Eynsford. I observe the grey ruins of another old Norman Castle, only some low pieces of wall, native flint mixed with Roman bricks. The Criols were the local potentates here in the early Plantagenet reigns. The church of Eynsford has some parts of Norman architecture, but is a mixture of four successive styles, well overgrown with ivy, surmounted by an unassuming modern spire, instead of the battlemented tower often seen in this district. Near the quaint old bridge, in the middle of the village, stand a few antique houses, with timbered walls, high gabled roofs, and projecting upper stories, the sight of which takes our mind three or four centuries back. Here stop, Mr. Read, and make us a sketch.

"A short distance beyond Eynsford we get alongside the railway, upon which there is a station here, but we soon part company with it again. The valley here becomes very beautiful, with the lofty swelling hills, wooded to their summits, inclosing the view to the right and to the left. In this fair basin of fertile land lies the noble park of Lullingston, with its mansion, which belonged to the late Sir Percival Hart Dyke. Those grassy glades and beechen groves would tempt one to stray and trespass there in a summer afternoon; but it is an evening of April, and the shades of night are drawing nigh. There is yet an hour of daylight to enjoy the grand forms of these majestic hills, part of the range of Kentish North Downs, and to anticipate the coming glory of those woodlands in June.

"The walk this Saturday evening must end at Shoreham, where I shall take the half-past seven o'clock train. This sequestered village contains something to remind me of Central Africa, as I found in Sutton-at-Hone a reminder of the Arctic regions. The explorer of Lake Tanganyika and Kasongo's kingdom of Urua, who has tramped three thousand miles, with a company of negroes, from the east coast of Africa to the Atlantic shore, came home to his father's parsonage a fortnight ago. The enthusiastic parishioners met Lieutenant Cameron at the station, and drew that modest young naval officer's carriage in triumph to the Vicar's house. It stands in a garden adjoining the church-yard, opposite the gate of Mr. Bingham Mildmay's agreeable demesne. The church itself is remarkable, though not much to be admired for its architecture, with a queer parapet and pinnacles upon a broad squat tower. Down the steep and winding village street, as I loiter awaiting the train from Sevenoaks, I have leisure to examine the front of some ancient dwelling-houses, or to follow the rushing stream that hurries to the bottom of the hill. It is growing dark at last when I take my seat in the railway carriage, by which I return to London, having got the full benefit of a Saturday half-holiday among these 'bits of Kent.'

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 17, 1872, and Nov. 22, 1875, of Mr. William Perry Herrick, late of Beau Manor Park, Leicestershire, who died on Feb. 15 last, were proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Sophia Perry Herrick, the widow, Charles Davidson, and James Bowker, three of the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £800,000. The testator bequeaths to the Loughborough Dispensary, the Leicester Infirmary, the Leicester Lunatic Asylum, the Wolverhampton General Hospital, the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500 each; to the Wolverhampton Blue-Coat School, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Leicester, the Female Asylum, Leicester, and the Home for Penitent Females, Leicester, £200 each, all clear of legacy duty; to his wife, £10,000; upon trust for Jonathan Henry Christie for life, and after his death for four of his children, £20,000; and a large number of other legacies and annuities. The residue of his personality is to be laid out in the purchase of freehold property, to be held to the same uses as his settled estates. All his farm lands and hereditaments in the county of Salop he devises to the use of Henry James Christie and his heirs. In default of children, he devises the principal part of his real estate in the counties of Leicester, Monmouth, Hereford, Worcester, Stafford, and Radnor to the use of his wife for life, with remainder to his kinsman Richard Dyott for life (upon whom also is settled the residue of the real estate at once), with remainder to his sons; and in default of sons the whole of the real estate in the said six counties is to go for life to the Hon. Montagu Curzon, the son of his friend the late Earl Howe, with remainder to his first and other sons.

The will, with one codicil, dated Oct. 11, 1873, and Dec. 13, 1875, of Mrs. Elizabeth Faith, late of Albion House, Upper Tulse-hill, who died on March 5 last, has been proved by Thomas Hicks and Sir Francis Hicks, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. After giving some legacies, the testatrix gives the residue in equal shares between her stepson, William Faith, her stepdaughters, Mrs. Emily Hicks, Mrs. Martha Hodgson, Miss Elizabeth Faith, and Miss Henrietta Faith, and Sir Francis Hicks.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 23, 1871, and Dec. 31, 1872, of the Rev. James William Geldart, LL.D., Rector of Kirk Deighton, in the West Riding of York, who died on Feb. 16 last, have been proved by the Rev. James William Geldart and Henry Charles Geldart, the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves the manor and advowson of the rectory of Kirk Deighton to his eldest son, the Rev. James William Geldart.

The will, dated Dec. 7, 1875, of Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart., late of No. 1, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, who died on Feb. 16 last, was proved on the 13th ult. under a nominal sum by Henry William Henniker Rance and Charles Henry Felix Routh, M.D., the executors.

At a Board of Trade inquiry at South Shields into the loss of the barque Emily, of that port, the captain's certificate was cancelled, and the mate's suspended for six months.

The Settle and Carlisle extension of the Midland Railway was opened for passenger traffic on Monday. A third main line from London to Scotland is thus completed. The new line has cost about three millions of money. It is seventy-two miles in length, and has been laid throughout with steel rails.—The Leeds and Wetherby Railway was opened the same day for goods and passenger traffic. It is about ten miles long, and is in connection with the North-Eastern Railway Company.

The Watford Natural History Society and Hertfordshire Field Club had its first field-day for this season last Saturday. The rendezvous was at St. Peter's Church, St. Albans. The party proceeded to Bernard-heath, where there is a section of the Woolwich and Reading beds, and chalk, which belong to the base of the London clay. After a walk across the fields to Hedges, the residence of Mr. F. W. Silvester, a section of the glacial beds and chalk of that neighbourhood was examined.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

We resume our survey of this Exhibition with notice of some figure-pictures by Academicians and Associates not yet reviewed.

"Coming Down to Dinner" (209) is one of Mr. Horsley's vivacious and genial illustrations of English domestic life in the seventeenth century, and more elaborate in composition than usual. The scene is the end of an old dining-hall; with, on the one hand, a buxom housekeeper and some serving-maids, including one of sour mien, who, we presume, is in closer attendance on "my Lady," at the side board; and, on the other, a consequential master of the ceremonies and other male servants. Down the staircase file the aged host, leaning on his fair daughter, the latter smiling at the eagerness of her little boy, who has already planted himself at the table. Behind, a prelate discreetly takes snuff at an oriel window, pretending not to observe a pair of lovers in very close converse. Other guests are following. "Under Lock and Key" (356), an effective picture by the same painter, represents a suspicious duenna preparing to fasten a recalcitrant young lady in a chamber, not observing that she is receiving a billet-doux passed through an open casement on the point of a sheathed rapier. Mr. Horsley also tries his hand in portraiture with considerable success on a half-length of Thomas Woolcombe, Esq. (11).

Mr. Hodgson sends two important pictures. First, "The Temple of Diana at Zaghouan" (84), with an English sportsman, as he breaks through a thicket, surprising a bevy of handsome Algerian washerwomen dabbling in a stream or on its bank, and who betray more or less saucy or indignant surprise at being discovered, barelegged and divested of their yashmaks, by a strange male, and, horror of horrors, a "Frank!" In a rather stronger key than the sober, mellow harmony of this picture is "Following the Plough" (301)—a semi-nude Algerian guiding a plough drawn by a yoke of stunted oxen, with a flight of large storks following to pick up worms from the furrows. More characteristic of the painter's humour is a smaller picture—a gem in its way—of a stalwart, heavily-armed fellow who has brought to a cobbler his child's worn-out shoes, and is much annoyed at the verdict, in the words of the title, "Better have a New Pair" (199).

Sir John Gilbert has surpassed himself in "Crusaders" (139)—a mêlée of armed Knights of the Cross and richly-costumed Saracen horsemen in the closest, fiercest contest, which, for skilful arrangement of lines and masses and spirit of action, is worthy of Rubens, and also partially recalls "The Battle of the Standard" of Leonardo. The colouring, too, is in the artist's happiest manner. Deeper in tone and with something of Venetian richness is "Richard II. Resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke" (165), the King-maker. In a dramatic subject we may not unnaturally look for rather more subtlety of expression in the heads; but with Sir J. H. C. fine technical qualities it is, perhaps, hardly fair to desire refinements which are seldom if ever found, and, indeed, are hardly compatible with brilliant handling and gorgeous decorative effect. Mr. Marks, avoiding all dryness of manner, has never painted anything so full and juicy in tone as "The Apothecary" (156), from "Romeo and Juliet." The poison vender stands carefully meting out a potion, and Shakespeare's description of the "alligator stuffed and skins of ill-shaped fishes," "beggarly account of empty boxes," and all the other details of his shop, has afforded the artist a capital opportunity for dealing with multiplicity of details, in which he so much excels.

Mr. T. Faed contributes nothing more considerable than two small studies of Scotch lasses: one, healthy and rosy, called "Morning" (209), is dressing near her humble bed; the other, wan and sad, entitled "She never told her love" (219), sits solitary on a bank. Mr. J. F. Lewis continues his illustrations of Egyptian scenes and life with unflagging patience. But, making all possible allowance for the influence of a fierce light and a rarefied atmosphere, his colouring is surely becoming forced, and his miniature-like execution hard. His principal picture (187) shows a group of Cairene grandees seated at their midday meal of luscious melons, grapes, and figs, attended by a Nubian butler, in a balcony affording an outlook into a busy courtyard beneath, shaded by a large acacia. Other examples are "A Cairo Bazaar" (222), with a droll or broker vaunting his wares; and "On the Banks of the Nile" (1262): camels and men standing in rank, flowery grass, relieved against a blue sky.

In sacred art there is nothing purer in feeling or sweeter in colouring than "The Offering" (227), by Mr. Dobson—the Virgin Mary bearing the two turtle-doves for her Purification—intended as a companion to the artist's "Good Shepherd" of a few years back. Mr. Dobson also sends two small pictures—"Rebecca" (232) and "On the Common" (338), which, we need hardly say, is a rustic subject. Mr. Armitage may claim the merit of originality for "The Hymn of the Last Supper" (579); but he was hardly wise in challenging comparison with the old masters, especially with colouring so hot and dry, particularly in the faces. Again, in the lifesize nude figure of "Phryne" (909) on the seashore, admitting the aim at elevation of design, we miss the charms of colour which, of course, are more essential in this case. Mr. Elmore sends two Eastern figures, a water-carrier (482) and a girl sitting cross-legged (601); as also a night scene, with "Eugene Aram" under arrest by "the two stern men sent from Lynn" of Hood's poem (201), and a charming half-length of a handsome girl in morning deshabille indulging in a pleasant reverie. Mr. E. M. Ward has a pathetic picture, derived from a recent trip to Dinan, in Brittany. It is styled "A Year After the Battle" (239), and represents the widow of a soldier who has fallen in the Franco-German war absorbed in painful recollections before an altar in Dinan Cathedral, at the foot of which she has deposited a wreath of immortelles, whilst her little one turns smilingly towards an old wounded soldier, a comrade, perhaps, of the father. Two water-colour drawings likewise record experiences of Breton and Norman life made by the artist. Mrs. Ward finds, as usual, a subject well suited to a female pencil, and worthily treats it, in the visit of Mrs. Fry, the philanthropist, with her friend Mary Sanderson, to Newgate in 1818 (120). The scene is the tap-room of one of the prison outer wards, with a Bow-street runner and a soldier of the prison-guard chatting over their grog by the fire; a good-natured turnkey offering gin to a wretched, half-starved boy, just brought in manacled, and who has sunk in despair on the table; and at the threshold the governor and chaplain in converse, the latter apparently regarding the kind ladies' visit as an intrusion on his province. Through a massive door, held open by an obsequious turnkey, a glimpse is afforded of the crowd of female prisoners, some of whom are fighting like tigresses for a front place at the grating of their den. Happily no such degrading prison scenes are now to be witnessed. Mr. Webster reminds us of long-standing obligations to him in the little pictures of hearty countryfolk at dinner, with the dog in front—"Waiting for his Bone" (193), and "A Birthday Tea-Party" (494). Mr. Orchardson's unnamed "Portrait" (107) is not up to the mark of last year. It has less of daylight effect and more of the peculiarly loose, careless handling noticeable in all

his works. "Jetsam and Flotsam" (298) shows an unkempt lassie hauling at a big trunk that she is trying to drag up out of the sea with absurd waste of strength in the twist of her arm behind her back. Far better are "The Bill of Sale" (264), a young spendthrift ruefully pausing as he stands on the hearth before signing away his goods to the crafty old usurer; and "The Old Soldier" (892) dubiously groping in his pocket for the wherewithal to pay his tavern reckoning. Mr. Erskine Nichol has of late enlarged the scale of his figures, injudiciously, as it strikes us. Heads of strongly-marked character are apt to look exaggerated if near the size of life, and spirited manipulation may be easily magnified into undue roughness. "A Storm at Sea" (152), Mr. Nichol's larger picture, represents two old salts looking out of an open window, one, with a telescope, trying to descry the return of a fishing-boat; whilst an aged dame within anxiously awaits the result of their survey of the stormy horizon. "Looking out for a Good Investment" (942) presents two children before a tempting array of toys and sweetmeats in a village shop-window pondering as to what would yield the best return for the penny they have between them.

Still confining ourselves for the present to figure-pictures, we turn to those by "outsiders," of which many are good, and not a few possess high merit. "The Widower" (476), by Mr. Fildes, is worthy of the painter of "Casuals"; yet it is not the less a surprise, the more so after the gay milkmaid picture of last year. Not merely does the artist turn from the grim and grimy misery of the London poor to the hard toilsome life and domestic trials of the rustic labourer or navvy, but at the same time he changes his whole technical scheme and methods of work. Instead of the thin opaque treatment of "Casuals," we have in the cottage interior before us shadows rich and juicy, and lights painted with the thickest impasto; indeed, loaded with a boldness that could only be expected after years of practice. But this, like all the material modes of painting, may be easily carried to excess, thus becoming a mere mannerism; and, in fact, we find here a roughness, a rudeness, and raggedness beyond even the requirements of the subject. The real triumph of the picture is that intense expression of sorrow in the face of the poor father, who, returning from labour, finds his second child, a little girl whom he has tenderly taken in his lap, evidently near the point of following the lost wife and mother. The tear that trickles down that rugged cheek will find its way to all hearts. Very touching, too, is the wistful look of the elder sister who stands watching behind. On the floor in front two or three younger children—too young to share the father's grief—devour a bowl of porridge with great content. Between, however, these ruddy, sturdy little ones and the delicate angelic head of the sick child the contrast is so great as almost to suggest a changeling—too great, we think, after making all allowance for the effects of illness. In another order of true dramatic conception is Mr. Marcus Stone's well-considered and well-painted "An Appeal for Mercy—1793" (1326)—a young, fair woman kneeling and craning over a chair in an agony of supplication towards a Robespierre-like member of the Directory, who, avoiding the pale, eager face and tearful eyes, turns his back as he coldly peruses the petition she has brought. At a table sits, sleeping or dozing, a burly bonnet-rouge-type of brute force. Some life hangs on a very slender thread, and the suspense of the moment seems terribly real. "Rejected" (42) is an equally expressive piece of true sentiment, which, riskful as is the subject, steers clear of sentimentalism. The dismissed lover—a man in a Georgian red coat and top-boots—is leaving the room, with head bowed low; and coming towards us is the young lady, whose honest, homely face reveals a grief so genuine that one fancies the course of true love may even yet run smooth. The situation and characters are such, indeed, as to be full of romantic suggestiveness.

Mr. Herkomer returns to his native Bavarian Alps for a theme; but, though a pathetic one, he cannot expect it will come home to us like "The Last Muster." "At Death's Door" (412) represents a family of rude, hard-featured peasants, kneeling (holding lighted tapers or telling their beads) beneath the eaves of their chalet, prayerfully awaiting the arrival of the priest, who, bearing the viaticum and accompanied by an acolyte with bell and lamp, are seen approaching up a steep path to administer the last rites to a member of the family lying in *extremis* within. The day is expiring, and the distant mountains form an indistinguishable mass of blue. The relationship of the various members of the kneeling group is not quite plain. There is the grandfather in front, and an aged woman who might be the grandmother, but they are disconnected. And wherefore the look of pity which the son—a rough peasant of thirty—turns on the old man, if the latter is not about to lose the partner of his long life? A buxom young woman in the front row may be mother or sister of the little girl beside her, but it is not clear which. In returning to primitive Bavarian life, Mr. Herkomer also resumes certain technical peculiarities that were partially laid aside in last year's pictures, and which may be referred to the practice of body-colour painting in water. The deep stain of the red pine of the chalet appears to be somewhat unnecessarily diffused. No outsider has made a greater advance than Mr. J. L. Pott in "His Highness in Disgrace" (936). The scene is the magnificent tapestryed stanza of an Italian palace. A boy Prince in white and satin, sitting sulkily and with one leg tucked under another in a refractory attitude, is receiving a sharp admonition from a red-robed Cardinal, austere almost to ferocity in his comminatory expression, and backed by an ascetic Capuchin, who should be an agent of the Holy Inquisition. The stately mother sits beside, half-regretful of the priestly severity to which she has subjected her naughty boy, while two pretty waiting-maids suppress a smile of derision. The incident is rendered with admirable finesse, and composition, colouring, and execution are far more elegant and effective than anything we have seen by this painter.

Mr. Boughton's "Surrey Pastoral" (562) is simplicity itself in its elements—i.e., the fringe of a wood, with a slender water-course running athwart the picture; girls returning from gleaning sitting on the bank, one of their number being helped over the stepping-stones by a shepherd swain. It is twilight, and a sentiment of peaceful repose pervades the scene in delightful accord between figures and landscape. Mr. Heywood Hardy's large picture of "God's Covenant with Noah" (899)—the animals coming divinely impelled to the Ark, and in the picture standing expectantly, and, as it were, claiming entrance, while yet the yellow sky is unclouded—afforded an opportunity for displaying the utmost possible variety of animal-painting. And the artist has availed himself of the opportunity on an extensive scale in this crowd of elephants, giraffes, hippopotami (whose red, gaping jaws, by-the-way, are not pleasant to look at), ostriches, bisons, deer, and scores of smaller creatures; while we need hardly say that the painting is most able throughout. But in so vast a subject a sense of deficiency is inevitable; and it may be asked whether at least the pictorial, to say nothing of the scientific, difficulties incidental thereto had not better have been left without challenge? Mr. P. R. Morris's best picture is "The Sailor's Wedding" (280)—the bridal party walking along the sea shore, headed by the bronzed and manly bridegroom, with his rather frail bride cowering on his arm for support against the buffet-

ing breeze. The effect of the foaming breakers rolling in under bright sunlight is very truthfully rendered, and, at the same time, suggestive of dangers and anxieties in reserve for the new couple now so hopeful. The sense of wind is also well conveyed in "Breezy June" (611), a haymaking scene; but the colouring strikes us as too cold for the season. No. 126, a river-side scene, is more characteristic of the artist's refinement of feeling and style. Mr. Princep is at his best in the picture of a handsome couple, in costumes of the last century, gracefully taking leave of each other at the foot of a staircase, but only "A Bientôt" (31). "The Linen-Gatherers" (411)—a string of rustic young washerwomen descending in open file a zigzag path, with the foremost figure cut off rather oddly by the frame—can scarcely be considered so satisfactory. The style is broad and manly, but the colouring is dry, and the green of the slope against which the figures are relieved is unpleasant in hue.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Instead of maintaining the progressive improvement which has certainly taken place in the recent exhibitions of this society, the present spring gathering appears to be in some degree a retrogression. Among the honorary members only Israels puts in an appearance, with two insignificant little drawings; among the ordinary members, Mr. Herkomer and other of the most valued usual contributors are either absent or represented very sparingly, and, too generally, there is a "plentiful lack" of novelty. Nevertheless, much good work of various kinds is to be found leavening the mass of mediocrity, and some that is also exceptionally interesting.

Foremost among the latter we must place Mr. J. D. Linton's large drawing (189) of an astute and wily Cardinal in converse with two men of dubious aspect—one, at least, of whom seems capable of being a bravo tool; and, keeping watch on these, in the deep shadow behind his Eminence's chair—placed there obviously, by way of precaution—a mailed guard with loaded arquebus. The conception and treatment are entirely free from melodramatic exaggeration: the heads are full of character, thoroughly studied; the tone is grave, mellow, and rich (with, however, a preponderance of brown, in parts, inclining to "dirtiness"). Altogether, the execution has a freedom from pretentiousness, flimsiness, and garishness that is rare in water colours.

Among the works by the group of young artists in this society who may be classed as disciples of the late Frederick Walker we have only made note on this occasion of Messrs. Charles Green, A. C. Gow, and Towneley Green. Mr. Charles Green's "Country Circus" (159) represents the female phenomenon of the troupe, in muslin skirt and leg fleshings, poisoning herself, as she stands arranging her scarf, on the back of a horse—too erect, perhaps, for the movement of the animal—preparatory to performing some further *tour de force*. Mr. Clown cracks his joke in the arena, and the very mixed audience of the amphitheatre sit agape with expectation. The drawing is elaborated with much care and ability, but in a rather petty manner; it has, doubtless, fidelity to fact, but is devoid of the pathos which should redeem such a subject. "On the Road to the Frontier" (68), by Mr. Gow, presents the exterior of an auberge, in a French provincial town, in war-time, filled to overflowing with soldiers, the waitress on the doorstep apologising for her inability to accommodate a new arrival of apparently some importance. This drawing, which is minutely painted à la Meissonnier, has abundance of character in the figures, and the composition and effect have more clearness and concentration than we are accustomed to see in the artist's works. "Her First Offer" (61), by Mr. Towneley Green, represents, in a similar minute manner, a young lady standing awkwardly at a table while papa reads the letter of proposal she has dutifully submitted to him. The three painters last named adopt body-colour, but they are far outdone by Mr. W. Small, who disappoints our expectations by the heavy opacity of his treatment and the blackness of his shadows, alike in landscape (137) and the figure-subject called "Meditation" (165).

Mr. H. B. Roberts takes a prominent position with several very humorous drawings, evidently emulative of William Hunt, both in subject and execution, but hardly objectionable on that account. The boyish country bumpkin, the pet of both painters, figures first as pouring hot water to thaw "The Frozen Pump" (37); then as deluging his smock in the attempt to sip off the cream from a broad pan of milk (69); next, as seated before a half-consumed pie from which a magpie is pilfering the spoon (171); lastly, as caught snoring in a pew by an indignant verger (179). The sharper town errand-boy, with his tray of mullet and mackerel, impudently whistling at a customer's door, is equally comical. Mr. Beavis sends, among fruit of recent experiences in the East, an able drawing of a mounted "Bedawin of Moab Retreating over the Jordan" (46), but pausing as he retreats to fire his musket from the back of his well-trained steed.

Mr. Wolf, one of the most faithful of animal-painters, has two drawings (150 and 245) of ptarmigan in their autumn and winter plumage—scarce distinguishable from the grey rocks and snow which they haunt, and a wild boar knee-deep in snow taking "A Moonlight Ramble" (25). One could have wished for a worthier representative of Mr. Tenniel than the drawing of Guse Gibbie from "Old Mortality" dressed up as "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing" (242). Mr. Simpson limits himself to a single contribution—needless to remark that it is as faithful as it is spirited—of one of the rock-cut caves of Ellora, India (231). Of Mr. Hugh Carter's Dutch subjects, "Little Dabblers" (21), "A Young Mother," and "Breakfast-Time" (244), it is no small praise to say that they might almost pass as the work of his master, Israels. We have also to commend to notice "Preparing Bait" (57), by R. Carrick, brilliant in colour and lighting, but somewhat artificial; "First Snow" (54), a pretty incident of a little child at a window, curiously noting the whitened landscape, by Mr. Kilburne; "The Miller's Daughter" (206), by Mr. Valentine Bromley; three coast scenes, with numerous figures, by Mr. Staniland—painstaking, but a little harsh in treatment; several pleasing contributions by Miss Gow; and other figure drawings in their respective well-known manners by Messrs. E. H. Fahy, C. Cattermole, E. Corbould, and Absolon.

We have before remarked that the influence of David Cox is more widely apparent in the Institute than in the parent society to which he belonged. That influence has apparently extended, and now has embraced within its range Messrs. Syer, Collier, Wympner, Orrock, and Wimperis. Of these painters—if we may be allowed latitude for comparison, however odious—Mr. Syer is the finest and most varied colourist, the most dexterous and experienced manipulator. He is an imitator, but only when in the mood. He can come quite close to "Old David," as in the "Scene near Barmouth" (107); but he can be independent of him, as in the larger drawing, "Autumn Afternoon in Wales" (75), which has a masterly largeness of style and mellow amenity of colouring quite its own. Mr. Collier is fresher, crisper, more brilliant, but always, whether weaker or stronger, within the same limited, rather monotonous, silvery key. In their way, however, "The Valley of the Arun" (43) and "The Weald of Surrey" are two of the most striking and admirable drawings in the room. "A Windy Corner" (50), by Mr. Wimperis, is so much like

a work by the last-named painter that it is evident Mr. Wimperis has modified his style in reference to the archetype of all these artists. The veteran Mr. Wympner had a congenial feeling for nature and freedom of execution when nobody, we suppose, dreamt that David Cox would ever find imitators; and it is pleasant to see a still closer approximation, whether conscious or unconscious, as, for instance, in "Hayfield, Haslemere" (84). Mr. Orrock makes no pretence of concealment as to the idol he worships, and his devotion has its reward, if somewhat unequal in its results, and though he be more successful in reproducing the letter than the spirit of his model, in "Carting Sands on Hartlebury-common" (22) and "Near Boston, Lincolnshire" (163).

No. 17 and other drawings, by Mr. C. E. Holloway, show that this recently-elected Associate has sentiment and a good eye for breadth of treatment. Apropos of "sentiment," there is a small drawing, by Mr. Penson, as Tennysonian in expression as in title—"The Wan Wide Mere" (14). Some old favourites remain unnoticed; but we need not dwell on the familiar characteristics of Mr. Louis Hague, who, however, has not put out his strength in Nos. 19 and 174; or Mr. Leitch, who also has hardly done himself justice this year; or Mr. Edwin Hayes, whose marine drawings are scarcely, if at all, inferior to his oil pictures; or Mr. W. Wyld, whose architectural subjects are, as usual, very meritorious; or Mr. Harry Johnson, an always welcome contributor, whom we should have liked to see in greater force; or Mr. J. Hardy, the able painter of sporting subjects; or Messrs. J. C. Reed, E. Hargitt, and Mole, who are severally represented to advantage in "The Black Mount" (155), "A Border Raid" (214), and "St. Michael's Mount." Nor is there anything new to be said even of Mr. Hine's Sussex landscapes. Beautiful in feeling, tender in treatment, suave in tone as they always are; yet are they apt to tire by their monotony, and to provoke a wish for something more frankly and definitely descriptive than can be yielded by so impartial a use of the sponge? In conclusion, a word of warm praise is due to the excellent still life of Mrs. Angell, Mrs. Duffield, and Mr. Sherrin.

The trustees and director of the National Gallery have selected ninety-four pictures from the 403 bequeathed to them by the late Mr. Wynn Ellis. There are fourteen Flemish pictures—by Memling, his own portrait; Quintin Matsys, "The Money-Changers"; J. de Patinier; Rubens, a landscape sketch; Old Teniers, three large landscapes with figures; Teniers the Younger, "Fête aux Chaudrons" and another; Vandyke, a man's portrait; Dirk van Deelen and Gonzales Coques, a Renaissance palace; G. Coques, a small portrait; Jan Fyt, "Dead Birds"; and Cornelius Huysman, a landscape. Fifty-six Dutch pictures by—Poelenburg, a woman bathing; Jan Both (4); Albert Cuyp (3), including a large view of Dort with cattle and figures; Jan Vander Cappelle (4); Isaac Van Ostade, a frost scene; Gerard Douw, his wife's portrait; A. Vander Neer; G. Metzu, "The Drowsy Landlady"; J. Wynants (3); P. de Konin; Ph. Wouverman, a stag hunt, and a battle; Jan Wils and Wouverman; N. Berchem (3); Peter Potter; Paul Potter; Houde Roeter, geese and ducks; Karel Dujardin; Jacob Ruysdael (6); V. Heyde (3); W. Vandervelde (5); A. Vandevclde (3); Hobbema, two large landscapes; Schalcken (3); Backhuizen; Van Huysum; Walscappelle; and Van Os. Four German pictures—two small portraits ascribed to Holbein; Elsheimer; and Sir Peter Lely. Sixteen Italian pictures—by Fra Filippo Lippi; Pollajuolo, Apollo and Daphne; Raphael, a replica of the Bridgwater Madonna; Georgione; Paul Veronese; Sebastiano del Piombo, a man's portrait; Titian; Canaletto (6), including the large picture of the Scuola di San Rocco, with the Maundy Thursday procession to St. Mark's; Ferdinando Bibiena, the Teatro Farnese at Parma; Salvator Rosa and Carlo Dolce. Three French pictures, by Claude and Greuze, two heads of girls. A large Flemish or Spanish landscape, signed "D. D. V.", 1662, and ascribed to Velasquez. It is probable that some of the attributions may require revision.

At the Royal Academy banquet, on Saturday last, Sir Francis Grant confirmed the statement that the Academy has resolved to elect six other Associates, besides the four already chosen, thereby increasing the list of A.R.A.s from twenty to thirty. Another important concession is that the Associates will be allowed to share in the elections with the full members. Season tickets of admission to the exhibition, at five shillings each, are procurable for the first time this year.

Mr. Thomas Earle, the sculptor, died last Saturday, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Earle gained the gold medal and book for the best historical group in 1839, and was twelve or fourteen years with Sir Francis Chantrey as designer and modeller. Among the works he exhibited during the last thirty years were "Sin Triumphant," "L'Allegro," "Hyacinthus," "Ophelia," "Titania," and "Miranda."

Young Prince Koffee, of Ashanteo, who is being educated at the Surrey County School, has been suffering from illness, and the symptoms were at one time so alarming that the Government sent a medical gentleman to see the Prince and report upon his condition. His health is improved.

The expenses of Colonel St. John Barne, M.P., in the recent contest for the vacant seat in East Suffolk amounted to £1411, while those of Mr. Charles Easton, the Liberal candidate, were £2312.—The expenses of Mr. Philip Wroughton, the successful candidate in the late contest for the representation of Berkshire, have been published, amounting to £3938; those of Mr. Darby Griffiths were £2196.

The experiments with the 81-ton gun were renewed on Monday, at the Royal Arsenal proof butts. Two of the rounds were fired with as much as 300lb. of powder each, which gave in the one instance a velocity of 1494 ft. per second and a pressure of 22 tons on the square inch, and in the other a velocity of 1540 ft. and a pressure of 22'6 tons.

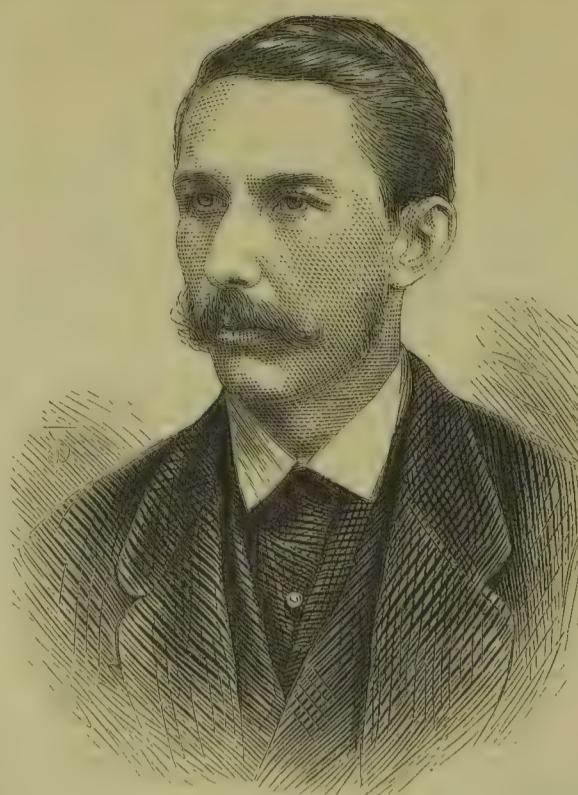
A Royal proclamation has been issued declaring that, in accordance with an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament and with the advice of the Privy Council, her Majesty appoints and declares that henceforth the following addition shall be made to the style and titles of the Crown—that is to say, in the Latin tongue, in these words, "India Imperatrix," and in the English tongue in these words, "Empress of India." The change, however, is not to apply to charters, commissions, letters patent, writs, and other like instruments not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom.—Official proclamation of her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India was, on Monday, made by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex at the Royal Exchange, at Charing-cross, and at Brentford.—A committee of the Dublin Corporation having communicated with Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, in reference to the proper manner of addressing her new title, Sir Bernard replied that the document should be addressed—"Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India."

A DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

The bronze drinking-fountain, designed by Mr. Joseph Durham, A.R.A., is in the sculpture department of the Royal Academy Exhibition. This fountain was originally intended by Mr. Durham as a free gift to the town of Kidderminster, but the site chosen for it by the sculptor was refused by the Corporation. The plaster model, it may be remembered, was in a former Exhibition of the Royal Academy; the work is now exhibited in bronze. It is intended as a double drinking-fountain. The idea conveyed is that of two boys disporting themselves amongst water-plants and river-plants. One recoils at the sight of a toad and overturns the water-vase, while the other continues his mischievous pranks. A part of the design includes a single jet of water to rise from the centre three feet high. This pleasing composition avoids the too frequent device of drinking water coming out of the beak of a swan, the nostrils of a dolphin, or the mouth of a lion.

MAJOR G. N. CHANNER, V.C.

This gallant officer has obtained a Brevet-Major's rank, and the Victoria Cross decoration conferred by her Majesty, for his conduct in the recent expedition against the Malays of Perak. Major George Nicholas Channer is eldest son of Colonel Channer, late of the Bengal Artillery. He is thirty-three years of age, and has been in the Army seventeen years—namely, with Queen's regiments five years, and the remainder of the time in the Indian Staff Corps. He served through the frontier campaign of Umbeyla in 1863, for which he got the medal and clasp; and in the subsequent operations under General Wilde in Sitana, and in 1870 he was with the reserved force of the Looshai expedition. In 1872 Major Channer married Annie Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Watson, of London. The *London Gazette* of April 12 gives the following account of Major Channer's services in Perak:—"Having, with the greatest gallantry, been the first to jump into the enemy's stockade, to which he had been dispatched with a small party of the 1st Ghoorkas' Light Infantry on the afternoon of Dec. 20, 1875, by the officer commanding the Malacca column, to procure intelligence as to its strength,



MAJOR G. N. CHANNER, V.C.

position, &c., Major Channer got completely in rear of the enemy's position, and, finding himself so close that he could hear the voices of the men inside, who were cooking at the time and keeping no look out, he beckoned to his men and stole quietly forward to within a few paces of the stockade. On jumping in he shot the first man dead with his revolver, and his party then came up and entered the stockade, which was of a most formidable nature, surrounded by a bamboo palisade. About seven yards within was a log house, loopholed, with two narrow entrances, and trees laid latitudinally to the thickness of two feet. The officer commanding reports that if Major Channer, by his foresight, coolness, and intrepidity, had not taken this stockade, a great loss of life must have occurred, as, from the fact of his being unable to bring guns to bear on it from the steepness of the hill and the density of the jungle, it must have been taken at the point of the bayonet."

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN.

The new Houses of Parliament at Cape Town, South Africa form the subject of an illustration. The foundation-stone of this building was laid, with Masonic ceremonies, on May 12, last year, by Governor Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., on the twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of the colonial Legislature. An interesting account of the progress of English responsible government in South Africa was then given by the Prime Minister, the Hon. J. C. Molteno. Our view of the building, designed by Mr. C. Freeman, architect, is from one of the photographs by Messrs. Bruton and Barnard. The great question at present in the politics of British South Africa is the proposed Confederation of the Western and Eastern Provinces, with British Kaffraria, Natal, and Griqua Land, in one Dominion like that of Canada. This was the object of Mr. J. A. Froude's late mission from the Colonial Office, and it would be discussed by the provincial delegates at the projected conference to be held in London. The Cape Parliament is summoned to meet on May 11, and the question of the representation of the colony at the London Conference will then be determined. It is anticipated that one or two other members, as well as Mr. Molteno, will be nominated



NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

to act. Mr. Froude's report to Earl Carnarvon has been received with much favour by the colonists. The Colonial Ministry, however, replying to Lord Carnarvon, again express their disapproval of the agitation raised by Mr. Froude; but they give assurances of their cordial support to any policy tending to the peace and prosperity of South Africa. The neighbouring independent Dutch Republics are friendly. President Brand, who is on his way from the Orange Free State to England, is being well received in the Cape Colony as he passes through. The Cape Government is now taking measures for extending the Queen's sovereignty on the West, by the annexation of Walisch Bay and Damaraland. The President of the Transvaal Republic, Mr. Burgers, arrived at the Cape on March 19, and was received with public enthusiasm. He has been successful in raising a loan of £300,000 in Holland for the railway connecting the Transvaal with Delagoa Bay.

LAUNCH OF THE INFLEXIBLE.

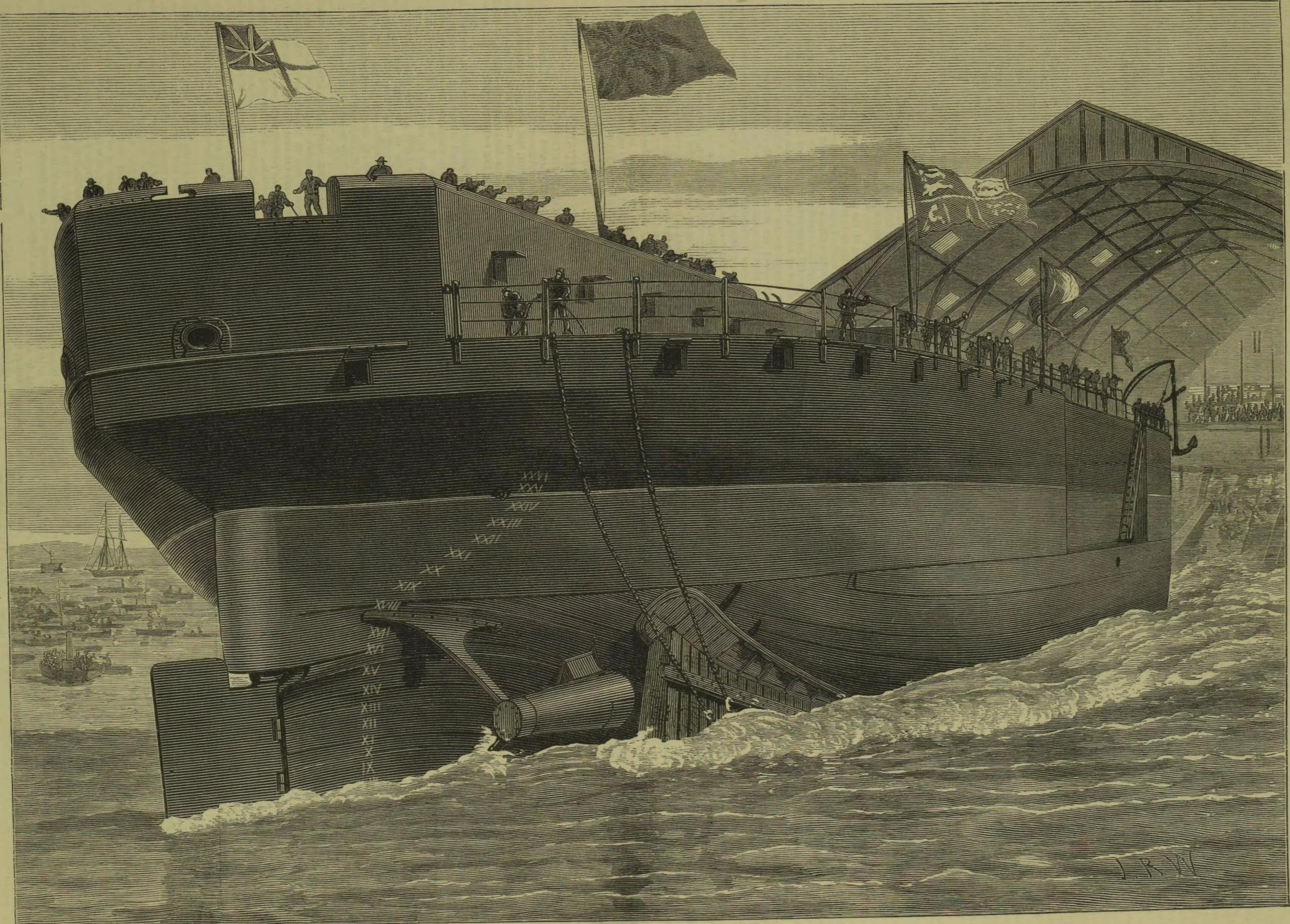
Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, on Thursday week, at Portsmouth Dockyard, performed the ceremony of christening and launching H.M.S. Inflexible, the mighty new ironclad turret-ship, of which an illustration was given in our last. There was a very large assemblage of spectators; the Lords of the Admiralty, with the Princess and her party, occupied one covered stand or platform, which was carpeted with crimson cloth; and there were green-carpeted stands to the right and left for members of the two Houses of Parliament. Several Russian naval officers were present.

A special train from London arrived about noon, with Princess Louise and the Lords of the Admiralty. In a few minutes, saluted by the guns of the flagship and the Portsmouth garrison batteries, her Royal Highness made her appearance at the head of the ship, escorted by Mr. Ward-Hunt, and followed by the Marquis of Lorne in a yeomanry uniform, with Captain his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Milne, Captain Lord Gilford, Admiral George Elliot, Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart, and other distinguished officers. After the cheering had subsided, the religious service was read by the Rev. J. Cawston, the chaplain of the dockyard. Mr. W. B. Robinson, the chief constructor of the Inflexible, and the Mayor of Portsmouth (Mr. W. Pink) had the honour of being presented by the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Princess, who wore a dark blue velvet dress, with a light blue polonaise, and a black hat with a blue feather, stepped forward to have the mechanism of the launch explained to her by Mr. Robinson.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN BY MR. J. DURHAM, A.R.A.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It will be sufficient here to describe the method of christening and launching. Both were new and novel. It has been the practice of the lady who performed the leading part on such occasions to dash a suspended bottle of wine against the bows of the ship by a certain exertion of physical strength, and to sever the warps which held the weights over the dog-shores by the dexterous use of an ornamental axe. In this instance the manual part of the business was almost wholly dispensed with, and the performance partook of the character of a scientific mechanical operation. On the part of the platform nearest the vessel's bow, in front of the Princess, an ornamental table was erected, upon and under which the mechanism for effecting the launch was placed. At the back of the table, nearest the prow, was a beautifully-finished brass-hinged stanchion, the head of which was made to branch out into two arms so as to support the bottle of wine used in the ceremony of christening. The stanchion was supported in an upright position by means of a piece of fine wire, which was led through a sheave and secured below the table. On the top of the table, and near the front edge, a small silvered casting had been let in, containing a knob or button and a spring, which communicated with the wire underneath. Everything being in readiness, all that was required was to press the button into the casting, whereupon the wire holding the stanchion in its place was instantly severed through being fused by electricity. The stanchion, relieved of its support, fell bodily forward by means of its own weight and precipitated the bottle directly upon the point of the ram.

The actual launching was effected by a process equally ingenious, rendered necessary by the extreme breadth of the hull, which made it difficult to impart sufficient impetus to the weights which bring down the dogshores and release the ship. The ropes suspending the weights were led by means of sheaves along the bow of the vessel to the apparatus for letting go. This piece of mechanism consisted of a wooden box, fixed on the table, having at the central part a metal wheel with a drum on each side. The ends of the ropes sustaining the weights, entering at the under part, were brought round the drums, passed over the top, and finally hooked over a pin on the front surface. To prevent the possibility of the wheel and drums prematurely revolving and releasing the ends of the ropes, a magnet having an armature attached was placed within the box. This, being connected by wires with a galvanic battery underneath the platform, acted upon the wheel and retained it in a fixed position. The mechanism was completed by a handle which operated upon a lever, the end of which passed round the under part of the wheel and was attached to it by a pin. When the moment for launching had arrived, the Princess



LAUNCH OF THE INFLEXIBLE AT FORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD: STERN VIEW OF THE SHIP.

detached the lever by raising the handle, and, the signal being given from below, the contact of the galvanic battery with the magnet was broken. As the magnet thereupon ceased to act, the wheel and the drums were set going, the ends of the rope sustaining the weights were simultaneously released. The weights, falling upon the dogshores a vertical distance of 9 ft., knocked them away and would permit the immense mass to take its downward course into the water.

When the Chief Constructor had done with his explanations, orders were given to begin the work of launching the ship. Hammers and battering-rams were applied to the foremost blocks, which were gradually knocked away, and the keys were removed, whereby a certain play was allowed between the bilgeways and the ribbons. The telltales having shown that the ship had begun to draw, when only about three blocks remained, the Princess pressed the button in the mechanism in front of her and christened the ship. In the meantime the triggers confining the dogshores had been drawn. The Princess having again pressed a button in the table, the weights fell with a crash. Two workmen stood at each dogshore with iron mallets upraised to complete the work should the weights have failed to accomplish the duty expected of them. The precaution was superfluous, the weights having completely flattened the dogshores. Still, the ship did not move. But the suspense was only momentary. The powerful hydraulic rams having been brought into play, the ship glided beautifully into the water amid the cheers of the assembled thousands and the strains of "Hearts of Oak" from the military bands in attendance. The launch was a complete success, without a single drawback. The abyss which the ship left behind, and the scene which the multitude on the stands presented as soon as the obstruction had been removed, for some time distracted the attention of the spectators from the Inflexible after she entered the water. But when the novelty had ceased to surprise, it was impossible not to admire the noble vessel which had been added to the Navy. She is of regular lines, though slightly rotund in build.

After the launch the ship was towed round and moored in the new tidal basin. The Princess, accompanied by the Lords of the Admiralty, having embarked on board the Alberta, Staff-Commander Balliston proceeded to open the Dockyard Extension Works. This business was purely formal. The yacht steamed through the tidal basin and through the north lock into the repairing basin; and the Princess, having disembarked at the lofty sheers at the eastern end, declared the works opened. Entering a special train, the Royal party were then conveyed to the factory gate, where a temporary platform had been erected. The Princess was driven to the Admiralty House, where a distinguished company sat down to luncheon. During the afternoon her Royal Highness was presented with a miniature model of the Inflexible, fully equipped, as a souvenir of the launch, mounted with a silver-plate arrangement, whereby the appearance of water was produced. The Princess and party left Portsmouth, under salutes, at five o'clock. Her Royal Highness had been shown over the Sultan by Captain the Duke of Edinburgh.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

GEOLoGICAL THEORIES—INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Professor P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., president of the Geological Society, began a course of four lectures on the former Physical Geographies and Comparative Geology of India, Australia, and South Africa, on Tuesday week, April 25. In his introductory remarks he alluded to the little attention paid to the geology of foreign countries by the fathers of the science, who were too busy in the attempt to classify newly-discovered strata and were influenced by wild hypotheses regarding the convulsive and cataclysmal operations of nature in producing changes on the earth's surface. They regarded the physical breaks as terminations to consecutive chapters of the world's history; and, introducing the idea of time occupied by formations, divided strata into three great groups—primary, secondary, and tertiary. But foreign geology, which they opposed, was destined to react upon their method of thought; and the revolution began with Hutton, who maintained the uniformity and continuity of nature, and asserted that the past could only be properly studied by close observation of the physical geography of the present time. These doctrines were corroborated by the results obtained by scientific navigators, culminating in the researches of Humboldt, Darwin, Hooker, Lyell, Jukes, and Dana, which developed the great uniformitarian school; and the study of the geology and palaeontology of remote countries undermined and finally overthrew the established theories. Professor Durcan then proceeded to explain how this was effected, and adduced evidence, derived from physical geography, proving that geological changes produced by occasional crust movements are variable in extent and not universally synchronous, and that the changes in the aspect of nature have been produced by persistent denudation and accumulation under different climatal conditions. This view he supported by much interesting evidence, derived from direct observation, and by logical inferences drawn therefrom, especially relating to India, Australia, and South Africa; and comments were made on the geological succession observable in the areas of those regions, foreshadowing their present physical geography. Remarks were also made on the past and present fauna and flora of those countries, and the points on which they agreed and differed were pointed out. The lecture concluded with a description of the animals and plants discovered in the Indian tertiary deposits, including remarkable specimens of the elephant and hippopotamus.

THE RETURN SHOCK: DISCOVERIES OF GALVANI AND VOLTA.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of seven lectures on Voltaic Electricity on Thursday week. He began by illustrating Symmer's theory, that electrical actions are produced by two fluids, each self-repulsive, but both mutually attractive; that all bodies in their natural condition possess both fluids in equal quantities; that as long as the fluids are mixed together they neutralise each other; that by friction and other means they are torn asunder, one fluid clinging to the rubber, the other to the body rubbed; and that there is always attraction between the rubber and the body rubbed. He then exhibited the phenomena of electric induction; that is, the decomposition of the neutral fluid in any body by the mere presence of an electrified body without contact. When such a body was withdrawn the separated electricities flowed together again and neutrality was restored. When the influenced body was connected with the earth the repelled electricity passed away, the opposite electricity being held captive, and when the electrified body was removed the captive electricity was set free, and the conductor remained charged with electricity opposite in kind to the body which electrified it. The Professor next described and repeated the remarkable experiments of Lord Mahon, afterwards Earl Stanhope, in 1779, who then observed what he termed the "returning stroke." Within twenty inches of the prime conductor of his electric machine he placed a second insulated conductor, and within one tenth of an inch of the latter a third

conductor. When the machine was worked a thin stream of purple sparks passed from the second to the third conductor over this small interval. On discharging the prime conductor a single brilliant spark passed from the third to the second conductor, being the return stroke or shock. Following Lord Mahon's example, Professor Tyndall and his assistant took the place of the two conductors, and received the return shocks; and, referring to a diagram, he explained how the earth's surface may be powerfully influenced by one end of an electrified cloud, while discharge may occur at another end, sometimes miles away, the restoration of the electric equilibrium by the return shock occasionally causing death. Proceeding, then, to the subject of his course, the Professor explained that it was Galvani's observation of the action of the return shock upon the limbs of a dead frog that led to his experiments on animal electricity, concerning which many interesting details and illustrations were given. Galvani's further observations in 1786 led him to the conclusion that the animal body itself is a reservoir of electricity, that the nerves and muscles constitute a kind of Leyden jar, the discharges of which produce the phenomena termed life. This was warmly controverted by Volta, who, after ten years' experimenting, was led to the discovery of the pile which bears his name; and in 1800 his paper "On the Electricity excited by the mere contact of conducting substances of different kinds" appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society. In 1801 Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen, by means of a pile formed of thirty-six half-crowns, with corresponding pieces of zinc and moistened pasteboard—an experiment which was successfully repeated by Professor Tyndall before his audience.

NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE MEDUSA, OR JELLY-FISHES.

Mr. George J. Romanes, M.A., F.L.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, April 28. He began by referring to the hitherto hopeless attempts to determine the presence of a nervous system in the medusa by the microscope by the most eminent naturalists, and then described the method by which he had proved that they possess such a system in as localised a condition as any of the higher animals. When he excised the extreme margin of the swimming-bell of the naked-eyed medusa, total permanent paralysis immediately ensued. With the covered-eyed medusa the paralysis thus caused was not always complete, and the amount varied in different species. In the naked-eyed medusa the principal, and in the covered-eyed medusa the entire, ganglionic supply of the margin was found to be seated in the marginal bodies or lithocysts. The severed portion was not paralysed; and for hours, and even days, it continued its rhythmical contractions, forming a striking contrast to the deathlike quiescence of the mutilated swimming-bell; it was also found to be keenly sensible to all modes of stimulation, such as nipping with forceps, chemical reagents, heat, and electricity. Mr. Romanes found the general tissue of the swimming-bell to be pervaded by sensory, or rather excitable, tracts, which coincide with the course of the nutrient-tubes; and their presence, as thus proved by direct experiment, strongly confirms the histological observations of L. Agassiz and Haeckel. He hopes to settle the question as to the presence of nerve-fibres next summer. His method of experimenting will be fully described in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* (forming the Croonian Lecture) and in the *Proceedings of the Royal Institution*. He was led to consider it wellnigh incredible that the spread of the ganglionic influence through the muscular tissue can be dependent on anything resembling a nervous plexus. He said that all the facts obtained by various modes of section prove conclusively that the contractile tissues of the medusa are not of a functionally homogeneous nature; and he is at present most inclined to believe that these tissues are everywhere pervaded by a plexus of incipient nerves, the component fibres of which are capable of vicarious action in an extraordinarily high degree. The presence of a visual sense in the medusa was proved by placing several hundred specimens in a large bell-jar. When his room was darkened, and a beam of light thrown upon the water, the medusa crowded into the beam, dashing themselves against the side of the vessel nearest the light, very much as moths do in similar circumstances. This visual faculty has been proved to be lodged exclusively in the marginal bodies; and it is interesting to observe that in these animals, where both a nervous system and sense-organs can be first shown to appear in the ascending series of animal life, the sense-organs undergo astonishing variations of structure, even in closely-allied species. In conclusion, Mr. Romanes described the effects of various nerve-poisons on medusa. Chloroform, ether, and morphia exerted their usual anaesthetising influence—recovery, in ordinary sea-water, being very rapid. Strychnia caused violent paroxysmal convulsions, and curare destroyed motion. Alcohol at first produced undue excitement, with irregularity in swimming movements, and, finally, complete torpor, which wore off in the course of a night, recovery being complete in the morning. The discourse was illustrated by very fine diagrams.

RECENT CRUSTACEA—CRABS, &c.

Mr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., of the British Museum, gave the first of two lectures on the Crustacea on Saturday last, illustrated by some remarkable specimens and fine coloured diagrams. The crustacea (including the crab, lobster, daphnia, barnacle, &c.) form the fourth class of the arthropoda, a division of the sub-kingdom annulosa; the other classes being the insecta, myriapoda, and arachnida. The crustacea are also called articulata, their bodies being composed of a series of rings or segments, each of which usually possesses a pair of jointed limbs articulated to it. The skin is more or less hardened by a horny deposit termed "chitine," and thus serves as an external skeleton, to which the muscles are attached. The nervous system has the typical form of a chain of ganglia or nerve-centres placed on the ventral surface. The blood is propelled through the body by a contractile cavity or heart; and respiration is performed by branchiae or gills. Before attaining the adult condition, the majority pass through a series of embryonic changes, apparently more numerous in the higher forms, and afterwards the shelly envelope is exuviated as often as the growth of the animal necessitates its enlargement. The type number of body-rings is twenty-one; but, owing to their coalescence, the number appears to be less in some orders. Taking the lobster as a typical crustacean, the head bears the organs of sense and nutrition; the thorax, or chest, the walking limbs; and the abdomen the swimming feet. But these organs are modified and adapted to other purposes in various members of the class. After discussing the typical characters of the crustacea, Mr. Woodward devoted the remainder of his lecture to an account of its leading living representatives. Beginning with the crabs, he alluded to their activity and intelligence, their frequent moultings, and their power of reproducing lost limbs, often cast off voluntarily, when seized or terrified. The countryman-crabs of Jamaica, which feed on sugar-canapes, march in great numbers to the sea-shore to spawn at the proper season, retiring back to burrow till they change their skins; and land-crabs abound in India. The horseman-crab produces a grating sound with its limbs; the cenobita Diogenes lives in empty land-shells, and is a great

climber; the robber-crab breaks into and feeds on the cocoa-nut, and the soldier-crab makes warm friendship with the sea anemone, and Henslow's swimming crab catches and eats fish. The structure and habits of the lobster and crayfish were next described; and afterwards the opossum-shrimp, which possesses a pouch for the protection of its eggs. Many details were given of the sandhopper, which feeds on decaying garbage; of the skeleton-shrimp; of the armadillo, found in gardens; of the gribble, so destructive to timber; of the daphnia pulex, and of various parasitic forms, very troublesome to the whale and other animals. Well has Milne-Edwards remarked, "Perhaps there is scarcely any group of animals in which the homologies are more recondite, the variations more interesting, and the relations between these variations and the habits and requirements of the animals more beautiful and perfect, than in the crustacea."

Mr. W. Froude, M.A., F.R.S., will, on Friday next, May 12, give a discourse on the Fundamental Principles of the Resistance of Ships; on Saturday, May 13, Mr. Frederick J. Furnivall will give the first of his two lectures on Chaucer.

Four lectures upon the Present State of Sidereal Astronomy were given at Gresham College, last week, by the Rev. Professor Ledger. The lecturer introduced his subject by a reference to his previous course upon Comets, and by comparing the utmost distances to which periodic comets depart from the earth with the far greater distances at which the nearest of the fixed stars are situated. The importance of accurately measuring the light of the stars and the various methods by which it has been attempted to do so were explained; various photometers and Mr. Crookes's radiometer were exhibited; the action of light upon selenium was referred to, and the question of the absorption of light in its passage through space was discussed. In the succeeding lectures the nature of parallax was brought before the audience, and the annual parallax of the fixed stars and its connection with their enormous distances were fully explained. An interesting reference was made to the fact that Professor Hooke, in the year 1669, while attempting, in the ancient observatory of Gresham College, to determine the annual parallax of a star in the constellation of the Dragon, really detected an apparent motion, which in the case of the very same star afterwards led Bradley to his immortal discovery of aberration. The lecturer next entered upon the division of the stars into constellations, and referred to a certain very early reference to the supposed resemblance of such groups to the figures of various animals recently published in Mr. Smith's Chaldaean account of Genesis. The variability of the light of certain remarkable stars and the many theories suggested to account for it were next considered, as also the nature of sidereal conflagrations and the sudden appearance or disappearance of new or temporary stars. The proper motions of the stars and their effect in altering the forms of certain of the constellations in the course of long intervals of time were explained in a very interesting manner by some of the many diagrams by which the lectures were illustrated. The lecturer concluded with a discussion of the nature of double and binary stars, systems of coloured stars, and the various effects which would be produced by them upon planets subject to their sway. The audiences were unusually numerous, and indulged in frequent applause, which reached its climax at the end of the concluding lecture of the course. We are informed that Professor Ledger proposes to continue the subject of sidereal astronomy in another course of four lectures, to begin on May 22, in which he will treat of the nebulae, the constitution of the universe, and the connection of spectrum analysis with the light of the stars and nebulae, and with the twinkling or scintillation of the stars.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The season of this establishment opened on Saturday night. We have already given an outline of the arrangements specified in Mr. Mapleson's prospectus, and the good reasons assigned therein for the non-completion of the new Grand National Opera-House on the Victoria Embankment—which, it is expected, will be ready for the commencement of the season of 1877.

Drury Lane Theatre, therefore, is once more occupied by Mr. Mapleson, who began well with a fine performance of "Faust," the chief feature in which was (as on many previous occasions) the Margherita of Madame Christine Nilsson. Again this impersonation was distinguished by special vocal and dramatic power. The music of the garden scene was given with fine alternations of idealism, sentiment, and passion—the brilliant delivery of the "Jewel Song" having necessitated a repetition of the principal portion. Excellent, too, was the embodiment of the despair and remorse of the subsequent scenes in the cathedral and the prison; and the performance altogether was fully worthy of the renown of the artist.

Signor Stagno, as Faust, reappeared after some years' absence, and made a favourable impression, chiefly in the cavatina "Salve dimora" and in the duel-trio. The singer's middle and lower notes are the best portions of his voice. He phrases artistically, and his performance generally was that of an experienced stage vocalist. The fine singing of Madame Trebelli-Bettini, as Siebel, gained, as usual, an encore for each of the two songs; and the character of Marta, Mefistofele, and Valentino were efficiently filled, respectively, by Madlle. Bauermeister and Signori Rota and Del Puente. Sir Michael Costa received a cordial welcome on reappearing as conductor.

On Monday "La Sonnambula" was given, with the return of Madlle. Varesi as Amina and Signor Fancelli as Elvino; and on Tuesday Madlle. Titiens made her first appearance since her return from America. The reception of this great artist was of the most enthusiastic kind, and her singing, as Semiramide (in Rossini's opera so entitled), was as fine as ever. Another warm greeting followed the first entry of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Arsace, the music of which part was given with the singer's well-known charm of voice and style. The cast was efficiently completed, as before, by Signor Rota as Assur, Herr Behrens as Oroe, Signor Rinaldini as Idreno, and Signor Costa as the spectre of Nino. For Thursday "La Traviata" was announced, with Madame Nilsson as Violetta; and this (Saturday) evening "Lucrezia Borgia" is to be given, with Madlle. Titiens as Lucrezia.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty at this house last week was the first performance this season, on Saturday, of Wagner's "Lohengrin," which included the admirable representation of Elsa by Madlle. Albani that was an all-important feature therein last year. Again the poetic idealism and tender sentiment of the character and its music were rendered with high vocal charm and true dramatic power, and the effect was fully as great as heretofore. The cast in most other respects was also unchanged—the characters of Ortruda, Lohengrin, Telramondo, and the Herald having been again efficiently filled, respectively, Madlle. D'Angeri, Signor Carpi, M. Maurel, and Signor Capponi.

An alteration very much for the better was made in the transference of the part of the King (Henry the Fowler) to Signor Monti, who appeared for the first time in England, and sang the incidental music of the character with good effect. The stage appointments were as splendid as before.

For this week six performances were announced, the first of which consisted of "Rigoletto" on Monday, with Mdlle. Albani as Gilda, Madame Scalchi as Maddalena, Signor Bolis as the Duke, and Signor Graziani as Rigoletto.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Emma Abbott made her first appearance on any stage, and achieved a great and genuine success by her performance as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento." This young lady (an American) has a brilliant soprano voice of extensive compass and considerable powers both of execution and expression. Her acting was remarkable, considering her inexperience, and altogether it was one of the most promising first appearances that we have seen for many years. There should be a bright future for this young artist. The same occasion brought back Signor Bettini as Tonio, other repetition performances having been those of Signor Ciampi as Sergeant Sulpizio, and Madame Dal' Anese as the Marchioness.

For Wednesday, the third appearance of Mdlle. Rosabella, as Violetta in "La Traviata," was to take place. On Thursday Mdlle. Thalberg was to essay a new part, that of Adina in "L'Elisir d'Amore;" "Don Giovanni" having been promised for repetition on Friday.

This (Saturday) evening, one of the principal events of the season is to take place, in the production—for the first time in England—of Wagner's "Tannhäuser," the cast of which includes Mdlle. Albani as Elizabeth. Intense interest is excited by the occasion.

A congratulatory entertainment is to be given at the Royal Italian Opera, on May 11, in celebration of the return of the Prince of Wales. The Prince and the Princess have both promised to attend.

The first of this year's concerts given in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, took place last Saturday afternoon, and included many attractive performances by most of the principal singers of Mr. Gye's establishment. Mdlle. Cecilia Gaul (pupil of Liszt) made her first appearance in England, and was well received in her performance of Chopin's polonaise in E flat for piano solo. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Bevignani were the conductors. The second concert is to take place on May 20.

The New Philharmonic concerts opened well, for their twenty-fifth season, at St. James's Hall, on Saturday afternoon. The programme was an excellent one. It began with an interesting overture by Herr Raddeke, of Berlin, which was given for the first time in England. It is entitled "Am Strand," and is illustrative of seaside impressions, during the opposite conditions of calm and storm. There is considerable beauty in subject and treatment, and some very skilful orchestral writing. Raff's symphony, "Lenore," was given for the second time at these concerts, and the remaining instrumental pieces were Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor, performed by Mdlle. Krebs (who also played some unaccompanied solos), and the ballet-music from Rubinstein's opera "Feramors." Signor Adolfi, who possesses a fine baritone voice, made a very successful first appearance (having been encored in one of his songs), and Mdlle. Thekla Friedländer also contributed to the vocal selection. Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wynde divided the duties of conductor.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when Herr Anton Rubinstein reappeared after several years absence from London. The principal performance of this eminent pianist was in a new concerto of his own composition, his fifth work of its kind. A second hearing might possibly leave a more favourable impression on us, that which followed its first performance here being the opinion that its excessive length is in inverse proportion to its musical interest. Its chief purpose seemed to be to exhibit the extraordinary mechanical powers of the player in a series of fragmentary bravura passages, and these were certainly given with rare technical skill by Herr Rubinstein, who also played two unaccompanied pieces, theme with variations by Haydn and Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata. The orchestral performances consisted of Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon" and Weber's to "Der Freischütz," and Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A). Miss Catherine Penna gave some vocal solos with nice qualities of voice and style. Mr. Cusins conducted as usual.

This week pianoforte recitals were commenced by Herr Anton Rubinstein and Mr. Charles Hallé, the programme of the former being miscellaneous, while those of the latter are entirely devoted to the solo sonatas of Beethoven.

Miss Agnes Zimmerman's concert took place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, when the programme included her own excellent pianoforte playing in various pieces, concertante and solo. The eminent violinist, Herr Straus, and other well-known artists co-operated in the performances.

The Royal Society of Musicians was to give its annual performance of "The Messiah" yesterday (Friday) evening at St. James's Hall. Mr. W. G. Cusins was to be the conductor.

The summer season is to be inaugurated this (Saturday) afternoon at the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace, the musical performances at each place consisting largely of songs and ballads.

Bach's Mass in B minor is to be repeated at St. James's Hall on Monday. Of the sublimity of the work and its admirable rendering last week, under the direction of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, we have already spoken. Those who have not heard it will do well to avail themselves of the remaining opportunity.

The organ erected in the concert-hall of the Royal Academy of Music was opened, on Thursday week, by a performance by the students, to which invitations had been issued by Professor Macfarren. The instrument has been built by Messrs. Bryceon Brothers and Morton.

From a great many candidates, including several cathedral organists, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester have chosen Mr. Charles Harford Lloyd, of Magdalen College, Oxford, as organist of Gloucester Cathedral, in succession to the late Dr. Wesley.

According to present arrangements, the following is the programme of the Hereford Festival performances, to take place on Sept. 12, 13, 14, and 15:—On the Tuesday morning, "Elijah;" evening, "Samson," and Part I. of "The Creation." Wednesday morning, "The Last Judgment" and "Hymn of Praise;" evening, concert at the Shire Hall. Thursday morning, Barnett's "Raising of Lazarus" and Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass;" evening, concert at the Shire Hall. Friday morning, "The Messiah;" evening, chamber concert. The principal vocalists are Mdlle. Titien, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Bertha Griffiths, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Miss Enriquez; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. G. Townshend Smith, organist of the cathedral, will preside at the organ.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAC.—Look at the position again. It is the easiest problem we have published this year.

NEWORTH.—We are afraid that the majority of our correspondents would strongly dissent from your suggestion.

SMS.—The Queen mates at K Kt 8th or Q R 2nd, according to Black's play.

H.W.—It shall have early attention.

J. ARMSTRONG.—Many thanks for the second problem. We had discovered the error in the former one.

H SCHLEUSNER.—The position, we regret to say, is much too easy.

PROBLEM No. 1677.—Additional correct solutions received from W D, A Wood, J Bailey, and C Van Helden.

PROBLEM No. 1678.—Additional correct solutions received from Jenny and Charlie J. M. Rhodes, J. F. Penn Smith, M. H. Moorhouse, Emily F., J. R. Hulland, Cathcart, P. S. Shene, Neworth, A. Wood, S. R. V. W. Welch, D. G. H. P., Fng, J. Bailey, and J. Wright. Those by C Van Helden, C A White, Two Medicos, W Lawrence, and A Schoolboy are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1679.—Correct solutions received from P. S. Shene, Emile F., Cathcart, O. Filch, J. R. Hulland, R. H. Brooks, W. Leeson, J. H. Heath, Harry Hedges, Luxembourg Chess Club, East Marden, J. Nugent, 5, Pitt-street, Fug, Thorpe, Penn Smith, M. H. Moorhouse, E. H. V. G. H. V. Woolwich Chess Club, W. W. Best, Bognor, Alcock, Way, W. F. Payne, Ely, W. Mawer, A. Wood, W. P. Welsh, Cario, B. W. S. B. Thitthorpe, J. Pritchard, J. Oppenheimer, A. Allen, B. M. Allen, J. Barford, Latte, W. W. Whiston, W. P. P. W. S. B. W. V. G. D. Pendry Hall, J. Wright, Nux, A. S. Palmer, W. D. Price, and J. Denham. Those by J. H. Dugdale, Dublin University Chess Club, Kairn Dykes, and J. Barnet are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1679.

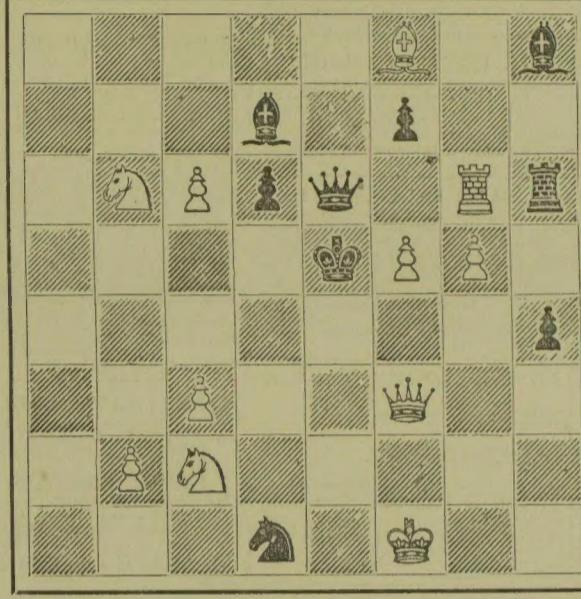
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to Q Kt 2nd Anything 2. Q B or Kt mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1681.

By Mr. J. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The accompanying Game was played between Messrs. MACKENZIE and BIRD, in the tournament now pending at the Café International, New York.

(Roy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 16. Q takes Q P takes Q
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 17. Kt to Q 4th P to Q Kt 4th
3. B to Q, Kt 5th Kt to Q 5th 18. B to K 3rd B to Q 2nd
4. Mr. Bird's "old ward." Calum, non animum, mutant, &c. 19. P takes P P takes P
5. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt 20. Q R to B sq R to Q R 3rd
6. Castles 21. P to K 5th

The object of this sacrifice was, we presume, to stop the diagonal of the adverse King's Bishop, and thus indirectly to reserve his own Q Kt P.

5. B to Q B 4th P to K 4th 22. Kt to B 5th B takes Kt
6. B to Q B 4th P to K 4th 23. R takes B K to K 2nd
7. Doubtless anticipating Q to R 4th, which is always a dangerous move in this form of the opening. 24. R to K B 2nd R to Q sq
8. P takes P B takes P 25. K to Q B 2nd R to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 3rd 26. K to B 2nd P to K 5th
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to Q B 2nd 27. K to K 2nd B to K 4th
11. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K 3rd 28. Q R to K B sq P to K 3rd

During the last few moves the same has looked uncommonly like a "draw," and this seemingly ensures it.

12. P to Q 4th Kt to K R 3rd 29. P to K R 3rd P to K R 5th
13. B to K 3rd Kt to K 5th 30. Q R to Q B sq K to Q 2nd
14. 20. P to Q 5th Kt takes B 31. Q R to Q sq R takes R
15. P takes Kt Q to Q Kt 3rd 32. K takes R R to Q R sq
and the game was abandoned as drawn. 33. R to Q 2nd (ch) K to Q B 2nd
16. P takes Kt Q to Q Kt 3rd 34. B to K 6th P to K Kt 4th
17. This and the following move relieve Black's game considerably. 35. K to Q B 2nd K to Q Kt 3rd
18. 21. Kt takes B 36. P to Q R 3rd R to K sq
19. 22. Kt to B 5th B to Q B 2nd
20. 23. R to Q 2nd (ch) 37. B to K 6th B to Q B 2nd
21. 24. R to K 2nd R to K 4th
22. 25. K to Q B 2nd K to Q Kt 3rd
23. 26. K to B 2nd P to Q 4th
24. 27. K to K 2nd B to K 4th
25. 28. Q R to K B sq P to K 3rd
26. 29. R to K B 2nd P to Q 4th
27. 30. P to Q 7th B to Q sq
28. 31. R to K 5th P takes Kt P
29. 32. K takes R P takes Kt P

The object of this sacrifice was, we presume, to stop the diagonal of the adverse King's Bishop, and thus indirectly to reserve his own Q Kt P.

14. Kt takes B
This and the following move relieve Black's game considerably.

15. P takes Kt Q to Q Kt 3rd
and the game was abandoned as drawn.

LORD LYTTELTON'S LAST GAME OF CHESS.

(To the Editor of the "Illustrated London News.")

Sir,—Considering the kind services which the late Lord Lyttelton was always ready to afford the cause of chess, and the esteem in which he was held by all chessplayers, I think the following little game will be of interest to the numerous students of your chess column. For the last twenty years I have been playing with our departed friend by correspondence, the games having been only interrupted by the journey to New Zealand a few years ago and the late visit to Italy. On his return from Rome in March Lord Lyttelton immediately wrote to me, resuming the series of games. It being my turn to begin, I played an Evans's opening, and the game proceeded as under:

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Freeman).	(Lord Lyttelton).	(Mr. Freeman).	(Lord Lyttelton).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	7. K takes B	Q to Q R 5th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	8. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 5th (ch)
3. K to Q B 4th	K to Q B 4th	9. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes Q R
4. P to Q Kt 4 h	P to Q 4th	10. Q Kt takes P	Kt takes Q R P
5. P takes P	Kt takes P	11. B takes Kt	
6. Kt takes P	B takes K B P		

At this point Lord Lyttelton wrote me the following note:—"I think the Queen is lost. I must interrupt the play for a bit, as I am hardly equal to it." This was written about ten days before the sad occurrence which is now a subject of such general regret. In the interval I received one move in another game which was going on at the same time, and thus concluded a chess inter-course of which the pleasant memories will be sadly crossed by its lamentable termination.

I am Sir, yours truly,
JAS. FREEMAN.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIVAN TOURNAMENT.—This tourney was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last. Mr. Blackburne won the first prize, Mr. Zukertort the second, and Mr. Potter the third, the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell being the "runner-up." Annexed is the full score:

	Blackburne	Janssens	Macdonnell	Minchin	Potter	Zukertort	Total.
Blackburne	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 1	8
Janssens	0 0	...	1 1	1 1/2	0 0	0 0	2 1/2
Macdonnell	1 0	1 0	...	1 1	0 0	0 0	4 1/2
Minchin	0 0	0 1/2	0 0	...	0 0	0 0	1
Potter	0 0	1 1	1 0	1 1	...	1/2	6
Zukertort	1 0	1 1	1 1/2	1 1/2	7

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Madame Janauschek, the German actress, of whom fame speaks highly in her own country and America, has lately challenged the ordeal of a London public. She appears in a version of "Medea," which, losing sight as far as possible of the classical element and substituting for it the sensational, is yet the least effective presentation of the tragedy we remember to have seen. It is, as far as we can judge, a translation of a play by Grillparber, "Das Goldene Fließ" (the Golden Fleece), produced in Vienna in the year 1822. The piece, as it stands, illustrates the truth of the saying, there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, arousing in portions the risible faculties of the audience, in a measure marring the effect which, from the unmistakable powers of the actress, would else be perfect. The first act presents Medea a fugitive in Corinth, where she discovers her husband, Jason, in love with and betrothed to the King's daughter, Creusa. A barbarian in the midst of Greek refinement, her position is, to say the least, anomalous: this becomes more painfully apparent when she appears a permitted guest in the palace of Creon. For her crimes and sorceries banished by the Oracle of Delphi from Grecian soil, she makes an attempt to regain the affections of her husband, but in vain. Ultimately she obtains permission to depart with one of her children only. Being called upon to make selection between her twin sons, she discovers that her children's hearts have been won from her, and that this last feeble consolation is denied her. The last act deals copiously with the magic element, which does not always command the serious attention of the audience. But the powers of the actress overcome all obstacles, and secure for the whole a triumphant issue. Madame Janauschek's interpretation of the untamed barbarian woman, with her wild, passionate nature, her love for Jason, her efforts to recover his affections from the usurping Creusa, failing in which she devotes herself to the accomplishment of a deadly, terrible vengeance, is thoroughly artistic, though distinguished from that of artistes who have previously essayed the rôle. Through each varying phase of the character she preserves a consistency, so that its individuality is never lost. Whatever changes take place in the discarded wife's condition and surroundings, her nature remains unchanged—she is still the barbarian woman. Medea's tenderness, her maternal solicitude, her frantic pleadings to Jason for the restoration of conjugal love, her rage, her hate, and her final assumption of her magic powers, which, after the perpetration of her greatest crime, render her invulnerable to the assaults of her enemies—all these are finely depicted, and secured for the actress at the end of each act a complete ovation. It is rarely such acting is seen on our modern boards. Mr. Warner plays Jason, and Miss B. Henri is effective as Creusa. The other characters are sustained by Messrs. Gordon, Howe, Weathersby, and Miss E. Challis.

ADELPHI.

The well-known farce, "The Fool of the Family," has been revived at this theatre, where it was originally produced in this country. The farce is of the "screaming" order, and is illustrative of a peculiar phase of life in New England. It exhibits to great advantage the talents of Mr. Williamson, who sings, dances, and makes wry faces to the intense delight of the audience. Miss Maggie Moore, as the Yankee girl, Betty, is singularly vivacious, and sings the song, "Constantinople" with much spirit. The farce is preceded by the drama of "Struck Oil," which has been much compressed and thereby considerably improved since its first representation.

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